Morning Oregonian.

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EASTERN NEWS

Perry's Man-of-War Niagara to be Raised.

FIGHT IN A NEW YORK PRISON

Three Notorious Counterfeiters—Discovery of More Pension Frauds—News from All Points.

General Sherman on the G. A. R.

..., Nov 10.—[Special.]—Sherman said last ... reunion. It was hard for you ... we were marching and counter marching ... time. [Laughter.] Duty now are fighting ... of sign and not wrong and ... We want to make ... against barbarity ... so safe that every man woman and ... secure from harm and crime. At the ... which is fighting on this line in ... civilization, is the Grand Army of the Republic. It is leading in the fight with the ... that attended the assault at Vicksburg. We were all in the same boat. ... through the northwest he said ... my wanderings which I think ... It is called Spokane Falls ... consisted of one little store and a ... at that. Now it has handsome ... and, is an important station on the ... railroad. It aspires to be the metropolis of the Pacific coast. I was waited on in ... a Grand Army man, who said the ... to have a little talk with me. I ... I'll go down to the cross roads and ... with them, but he said "we must ... a brass band; and we had both and ... in Spokane Falls the Grand Army numbers ... We talked as we are now talking, of the ... of your society in this new northwest. It ... in the little city of Seattle on Puget ... Portland, Oregon and in San Francisco ... and in Albuquerque which was little ... an adobe village two years ago. Wherever I found that members of the Grand ... of the Republic were lawyers judges merchants ... leading men of the place.

... of the Largest Sailing Vessel in the World

... N Y 11.—[Special.]—A new ship with ... a long black hull lies at the foot of ... Her jibboom reaches out half way ... street, while her stern is far beyond ... Seamen say no finer clipper model ... that she has no equal. The vessel is ... Kelly, built for the California trade and ... the Van Vleck California line. Her length ... 300 feet, length of keel 253 feet, beam ... of hold, 28 feet. She has three decks ... the jibboom is 350 feet or a little less ... blocks away from the end of the ... that hangs over the taffrail. She ... and will carry 3500 tons dead ... sailing ships have ever been built ... more than this. One was the Great ... the other was the Ocean King, a four ... belonging in Boston. But the Great ... not now afloat and the Ocean King will ... as much cargo as the John R. Kelly by ... She is therefore the largest sailing ... Captain Kelly, the owner, is an old ... His last ship was the Tacoma. He ... line of steamers from San Francisco ... a number of years. He is one of the ... of the country.

... in the United States

... Nov 11.—[Special.]—General trade not ... slow, but there appears to be to a ... an unprofitable shrinkage in values ... unexpected quarters have created a ... has been carried to the verge of timid ... consequence is that merchants refrain ... except for actual requirements and to ... make matters worse those who hold ... refuse to discount mercantile paper ... to be of the highest grade. The volume ... never larger and prices are as a ... safe basis when measured by the cost ... Yet so widespread is the feeling of ... all kinds moves slowly and of ... of but very little. The depression of ... market continues, but producers are stubborn ... a further decline. The production ... much reduced in this country and ... largely decreased. This continued decrease of production and imports ... the most favorable features in the ... of this trade. In nearly all ... taken for granted that the ... of prices has been reached and any ... must be for the better.

The "Herald" on the Virginia Scare.

... Nov 11.—[Special.]—Herald: Our ... from Norfolk reports that the white ... Southampton county, Va., are up in arms ... a rising of negroes. This is doubtless a ... of what is going on in so many quarters of ... as can be judged from reports ... for the panic are the wandering ... darkey to another colored person ... of a white man who who repeat... employed and the absence of some gangs ... laborers from their accustomed work ... all the evidences that are cited. It is ... that these negro laborers ... which the Mahone party lead ... fear of being themselves massacred ... the election, have taken to ... that is, and whether this Southampton ... to be a mere scare or a genuine ... is more need of discreetness among both ... in Virginia, at this moment with ... and an agonism of race than ... the civil war.

Prohibition Losing Ground.

... Nov 11.—[Special.]—Times: Constituencies ... appears to have encountered ... in the state of Iowa. A care... of the newly elected members of the ... that few of them are prepared to ... the decision of the supreme court on ratification ... amendment and that a decided ... opposed to re-submission. Even ... has lost ground to an amazing ... it can be carried in the ... This shows a strong drift of public ... in that state, which has revealed to many ... there is no safety in binding the ... and that if they were to persist ... would not be long before the ascend... party would be lost even in that state ... inquiry is calculated to check the ... everywhere in favor of prohibition by ... amendment, and even to give a new ... the whole project of temperance legislation.

Large Holiday Trade Anticipated.

... Nov 11.—[Special.]—Preparations for ... extensive holiday trade are visible ... dealers. An agent for one of the ... on Sixth avenue whose annual sales ... millions, says they have greatly increased ... this season, in confident anticipation ... than has been experienced since ... years ago and what is true of this ... is ascertained on inquiry to be ... many companion establishments. In all ... the city fancy goods and jewelry importers ... like expectations, and their consignments ... as weekly custom house entries ... in excess of those of any season since ...

... a Candidate for the Presidency

... Nov 11.—[Special.]—Post's Washington ... member of the administration said ... Arthur is a candidate for president ... I know it and I do not know ... necessity for keeping quiet about ... I think that before long the party ... doubt that he is a candidate. The re... in New York has perhaps made it ... candidacy should be avowed. I think ... to carry that state and from present ... will convince party leaders that ... There are no rumors of cabinet ... that the election in New York has re... of a republican legislature.

Contesting a Will

... Nov 11.—William Magdalene Ed... Albert Walter and Ella and Hettie ... with Caroline Store, Ettille J. Rice ... have brought suit in Grant county ... Mary Caroline Price, superior of ... Sisters of Notre Dame, this city, for a ... estate of Charles Joseph Francis ... of Baltimore, who left a fortune of ... part of which was willed to the ... Complainants allege fraud on ... the housekeeper who kept all relatives ... and charge undue influence. ... $60,000 in cash and household furn...

In the Memory of Samuel J. Medill.

... Nov 11.—The Press club held a memorial ... and unveiled a portrait of ... Medill, managing editor of the ... Tribune and president of the Press club. ... large gathering of old journalists of ... their respects to the memory of a man ... for his journalistic ability and sterling ... qualities. An eloquent memorial address ... delivered by Congressman Finerty and ... tributes were uttered by older members ...

Quiet Boom for Grant.

... Nov 11.—[Special.]—The Sun prints ... special, alleging that an organization ... nomination of General Grant next year was ... prominent officers at a recent army re... The plan is to enlist military in ... through the north and south including ... who may be willing to join the organization ... keep aloof from machine politicians ... for public demonstrations.

Perry's Ship Niagara to be Raised

... Nov 11.—[Special.]—A movement is on ... the man-of-war Niagara, in which Perry ... victory over the British sixty-seven ... and transfer the same to Cleveland for ...

Marine Disasters.

... Nov 11.—A number of marine disasters ... along the west shore of Lake Michigan to ... The heaviest loss was of a large schooner, ... No loss of life is reported.

FEARFUL FIGHT IN A PRISON

A Brutal Jailer Horribly Beats One Prisoner and Shoots Another

CARMEL, N Y, Nov 11.—[Special.]—Chester Merrick, jailer here to-day had a terrible fight with his prisoners. During the afternoon on several occasions Merrick brought whisky into the jail and treated the prisoners, including a negro named Raley charged with murder, and it was not long before they became boisterous. About 5 o'clock Merrick entered the jail to feed the prisoners, taking a club with him. He locked the outside door after him and staggered toward the cell when one Kirk, a prisoner, said: "You ought not to come in here drunk." "Mind your own business," retorted Merrick with an oath, at the same time striking him a terrific blow on the head with his club, and following with several other blows in rapid succession. The blood which streamed from the wounded man's head blinded his eyes, and he staggered about the crimson fluid flowing upon the floor. "Why in —— don't you put your —— head over the sink and not let your infernal blood flow on the floor?" growled Merrick and as the poor man did not at once obey the brutal jailer again struck him on the head and in the face until he became almost unrecognizable.

THE FIGHT BECOMES GENERAL.

Just then another prisoner, James Byrnes, interfered and said: "For God's sake don't kill the man." Merrick turned on Byrnes and struck him a blow, and the other prisoners joined in a general fight, soon overpowering the jailer, who was pretty roughly handled. Mrs Merrick hearing a great noise looked through the window and saw all the persons engaged in the fight. She gave a general alarm and a large crowd quickly assembled and William and Albert Corbin unlocked the door, entered the jail and with the aid of Riley the murderer and another prisoner Merrick was pulled away from his now infuriated and half crazed assailants and dragged out. Just as he was leaving one of the prisoners made a lunge at him with a knife, but the heavy iron door was slammed in his face. Merrick was covered with blood and had he been in the jail a few moments longer he would not have been permitted to leave it alive. He became raging mad, saying he would have revenge, and started for his apartments. The prisoners in the meanwhile ran about the corridor like wild beasts, clamoring for the brutal jailer and filling the air with oaths.

ANOTHER PRISONER SHOT.

Returning, Merrick again started to enter the jail in company with a man both armed with clubs, but the crowd deemed it unsafe to allow him in his excited condition, to enter and overpowered him, taking the keys of the prison from him.

During a temporary lull Merrick became worked up into a terrible frenzy and went to his room, returning a moment later with a revolver and proceeded to the jail door. Not having the keys he stood by the grating and singled out Byrnes and fired, the ball taking effect in the left breast. Byrnes fell to the floor and his companions went to his assistance. Merrick not yet satisfied with his work got a hammer and endeavored to break the locks, saying he wanted to get at them. He seemed thoroughly crazed and reckless and it required half a dozen men to keep him in subjection. Finally he left and went to a neighboring saloon where he boasted of what he had done and expressed his willingness to treat any present similarly. Byrnes is in a critical condition and Merrick has been arrested.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK

Three of the Most Notorious Counterfeiters in the United States Arrested

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—The inspector learned two months ago that William E. Brockway, Nathaniel B. Foster and Lewis B. Martin, the most notorious counterfeiters in the country, were preparing to counterfeit securities of some kind. The men were watched and it was found that they met daily at the St James hotel and in a house on Lexington avenue and remained together for hours. Brockway also daily visited the offices of bankers, lithographers and printers. Last week they were seen carrying several packages into the house on Lexington avenue. Detectives obtained entrance to the Lexington avenue house and arrested Martin and Foster. At the same hour other detectives raided Martin's room at the St James hotel and Brockway's room on Eleventh street. In each place were found counterfeiting implements. Brockway was also arrested. In the Lexington avenue house were found a die, stamps, plates, type and batteries and counterfeits already struck off as follows: $1000 "per cent construction mortgage bonds due in 1901, of the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and $1000 6 per cent gold bearing bonds series B of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Even the United States internal revenue stamps on the bonds were counterfeited. It is believed that some of the spurious bonds had already been placed on the market. Brockway is a native of Connecticut, 61 years old and a printer and electrotyper by profession. He studied chemistry under Professor Silliman of Yale college. In 1858 he obtained an impression on lead of the genuine plate of bills of the State bank of Connecticut, and printed $100,000 in $5 notes. Since that time he has been repeatedly connected with some of the heaviest counterfeiting ventures in the country. There were two indictments found against him in the United States district court in Brooklyn not long ago for forging and counterfeiting. He pleaded guilty, but sentence was suspended, in consideration of his surrendering the bond and note plates and giving information concerning other counterfeiters. He was warned, however, that if detected in any further counterfeiting schemes he would be sentenced on the old indictments to thirty years imprisonment. Louis Martin, alias Luther R. Martin, alias Martin Luther, is 60 years old. In 1875 he was indicted in the United States district court for the western division of Pennsylvania for manufacturing counterfeit $500 notes but was never tried. At one time he was a member of the New York jockey club and was known on all the racing tracks in the country. Foster is 40 years of age and a native of Bradford, Illinois. His father and brother are counterfeiters and he has been once since his youth, but not so well known in the east as his companions.

"THE CHURCH SUPERIOR TO THE LAW"

A Polish Jew Obtains a Divorce from the Russian Church, and Tries to Remarry

TROY, N Y, Nov 11.—[Special.]—A Polish Jew proprietor of a mercantile establishment announced yesterday that he was about to be married to a rich New York Jewess. The announcement caused great excitement among his friends who were of different nationality and who knew he was already married and living happily with his wife. When his friends asked him if he had been divorced the merchant said he had and further stated that a tribunal of the Russian church had granted a divorce. An investigation established the fact that there are two or three persons among the Polish Jews in this city who claim to have been appointed by the head of the Russian church to grant divorces upon application of either party to the marriage contract. According to this custom all that is necessary for a husband to put away his wife and obtain a right to marry is to go before this tribunal and express a desire to be freed from his matrimonial alliance. He is then given a written document called a "get" which sets forth that he has been legally and formally divorced. This "get" must be accepted by the wife. The wife is also allowed the same privilege of obtaining a "get" from her husband. In this case of Merchant however the wife was not willing to be put aside but he finally prevailed upon her to accept the "get" by giving her a bill of his entire property. The district attorney has warned Merchant that he will prosecute him for bigamy if he marries. The man claims that the church is superior to the law, and cannot be swerved in his determination. It is learned that many Polish Jews in this city have been divorced by securing a "get" from the tribunal alluded to and that men who left their wives in Russia have obtained "gets" and sent them back, and that it is considered a legal divorce. There is great excitement among Polish Jews in this city over the knowledge that the existence of their church tribunals of divorce has been made public.

FIRES

STEAMSHIP TALLAHASSEE BURNING

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—The steamship Tallahassee, of the Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah, which sailed with 2300 bales of cotton and a quantity of turpentine and rosin and had a crew of seventy-five men and thirteen passengers when off the Highlands at 6:45 o'clock this evening was discovered on fire in the forward hold. Every effort was made to extinguish the flames, but without success. Captain Fisher ordered the engineers to run her at full speed. This was done and the burning steamer arrived at pier thirty-three North river in this city at 10 o'clock to-night. The process of docking her took an hour and by that time fire engines were on the pier and a fire steamer beside her. The passengers were landed and the firemen went to work. At an early hour this morning the fire is still burning among the cotton, but has not spread aft where the turpentine and rosin are. The loss will be heavy but is fully covered by insurance. The Tallahassee is an iron vessel and was launched a year ago. Before disembarking the passengers united in writing a letter of praise for the coolness and courage of the officers and crew.

Decrease in Immigration.

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—[Special.]—There was a marked decline in the number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden in the last five months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year. It is estimated that the total number landed during the year will be fully 10,000 less than last year.

Will be a Western Man

CHICAGO, Nov 11.—Times' Washington special: President Arthur says it is settled that the democratic nominee for the presidency will not come from east of the Alleghanies, and that the coming campaign will be fought out in Indiana, Ohio and New York.

Dr Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills contain no opium, quinine or other harmful drug and are highly recommended for headache, neuralgia and nervousness. 50 cents at druggists.

PACIFIC COAST.

American Seamen Mistreated by Officers of the French Navy

TWO MEN MURDERED AT CALDWELL, IDAHO

Mysterious Assault and Robbery Near Walla Walla—Quadrangular Walking Match Arranged—Etc

American Seamen Shamefully Treated by French Officers

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 11.—The Chronicle will publish to-morrow an account of the sufferings of Captain Kewin and the officers and crew of the ship-wrecked British bark Oswings which after a series of terrific gales foundered off Opara island September 4. All on board managed to get ashore on the island where they were kindly received and fed by the natives. When the French gunboat Volage on one of her periodical trips among the islands arrived the castaways were taken on board and carried to Tahiti. Their treatment by the officers of the French gunboat as described by Captain Kewin and his officers was shameful and contrary to the customs and rules laid down for and by civilized nations. On reaching Tahiti they were cared for by the American residents who placed the unfortunates on the brig Tahiti when leaving for this port.

Quadrangular Walking Match

A quadrangular walking match between O'Leary and Hart, two eastern men, versus Harriman and McIntyre, two Pacific coasters, will commence next Sunday at midnight, being started by T. J. Vivian acting as referee. O'Leary walks "heel and toe" and Hart "go as you please." On the other side Harriman walks "heel and toe" and McIntire "go as you please." The time specified is 142 hours, the highest aggregate of either two taking the stakes of $2000. One half of this sum is already up. Betting at present is in favor of the eastern team.

Taken to the Pest House

Percy, one of the yellow fever patients who came on the steamer San Blas from Panama and who is convalescent and was permitted to come ashore was to-day, on the order of Dr Meares, city health officer, taken to the pest house, that gentleman considering it wise to err on the side of safety.

Luther's Birthday Observed

Commemorative services of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther were held to-day in all the Protestant churches. Bishop Kip officiated at St. Mark's Lutheran church.

UTAH

Cheap Freight Rates.

OGDEN, Nov 11.—The fifty five cent rate per 100 pounds upon all classes of freight from Missouri river points to Ogden and Salt Lake is still in force and instead of a restoration of rates it now looks like a further reduction. It is reported that some shipments are being made by the Burlington, the Santa Fe and the Rio Grande roads at a forty cent rate and that the Union Pacific will meet this cut. Utah merchants are taking advantage of the unprecedented cheap transportation, but it is apprehended that a number of jobbing houses are getting overstocked.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mysterious Assault and Robbery Near Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Nov 11.—[Special.]—On Saturday parties living near the Walla Walla river discovered a strange man near a burning straw stack with his throat cut but alive. The wounded man said he was walking along the road and was met by a man coming along in the opposite direction. They talked a while and the other man suggested that they go over to the straw stack and rest. When he got there he took up a club and hit him insensible over the head. He then cut his throat and threw him into the straw stack and set fire to it. The flames brought the wounded man to his senses and he managed to crawl out and was found with his throat cut in three places. He claims to have had $30, which was taken from him. He is recovering.

Dry Weather

WALLA WALLA, Nov 11.—[Special.]—This has been a very dry fall and in consequence but little plowing has been done yet. Farmers are growling at the weather as they cannot work, and rain soaks the ground. Fall sown wheat already looks fair but would be better for rain.

IDAHO.

Double Murder at Caldwell

CALDWELL, Nov 11.—This camp was thrown into a feverish state of excitement early this morning by the discovery of the dead bodies of Rosenfeld and Bryan in an unfinished hotel. There were evidences of a life and death struggle about them. The men had sold a large stock of hides and pelts on Saturday and were supposed to have had money on their persons but had deposited all except $300, which together with personal property was taken. The murder was committed by two notorious characters, Sagebrush Jack and Whistling Kid, with car coupling pins. The murdered men were asleep in their blankets at the lodging houses being full. Both of the murderers were captured late this evening and lynching was expected, but later advices say the law will take its course.

CAPEL AND THE CHICAGO CRITICS

Beaconsfield's "Catesby" Loses His Temper and Seeks Refuge in Bitter Language

CHICAGO, Nov 10.—[Special.]—Monsignor Capel, the distinguished Roman Catholic priest, the Catesby described in Beaconsfield's "Lothair", has been here now two weeks and has delivered two lectures and one or two addresses. His fame preceded him and the announcement of his lectures drew out a fair representation of Protestantism, Unitarianism and agnosticism. He has also received pleasant attentions from a number of wealthy families outside of the Roman church but has far there has been no conversions of rich natives to the Roman church so far as announced. Monsignor Capel in his first lecture sought to reconcile Romanism to republicanism and made a plea that the discipline and theory of the Roman church were in accord with freedom of nations and especially of republics. This sort of reasoning caused the Times, the Tribune and the Inter Ocean to dip into church history and while the prelate was handled respectfully individually, he was told that his arguments were sophistry and that he had evidently mistaken the intelligent understanding of American audiences. Monsignor Capel was moved to reply to these critical attacks, in open letters to the papers in question, and this has already served to provoke wider discussion. All this serves to draw Monsignor Capel out of his usual calm and in his address night before last on The Catholic Church and Modern Thought he displayed marked asperity.

ROUGHLY HANDLED BY THE TIMES

The Times this morning, speaking of the lecture, says: There is no argument in the assertion that one's adversaries assert something because they have an interest in asserting. It is still less in answering what an adversary has said by the declaration that it is a falsehood. It is very possible that some who dissent to the actions of Monsignor Capel respecting the source from which he says political rulers derive their authority do but repeat the shibboleths of their mothers, are themselves the groveling slaves of prejudice who do not know the meaning of intellectual liberty which the clerical gentleman doubtless knows. Monsignor Capel speaking of the godless American schools made the assertion that if a person would critically examine the advancement made by a child in an American school he would find the poor little wretch about as fair a sample of Chicago sausage as one could find anywhere—stuffed, well dressed and rammed to the very bottom, but with nothing in him after all. The Times declares that such criticism coming from a member of the pope's household in comparison of the children of its own sanctified schools surely are not the answers which superior knowledge and great scholarship and exalted ecclesiastical dignity might be expected to make to the criticisms of the groveling servile slaves to prejudice. The Times finally asserts that political criticism will let the church alone exactly in the measure the church lets politics alone and no other, and that Monsignor Capel will be let alone in precisely the same ratio.

OTHER MORNING PAPERS

Other morning papers treat the ecclesiastical after the same fashion and "Catesby" apart from his views had his calm ruffled to a degree incompatible with his heralded character and fame and caused him to display a temper which has given his critics altogether the best of the controversy. It is understood that whatever good opinion Capel has had of the republic he has about lost hope of reforming the press of the republic.

Stealing a Grave

The regiment in the army of the Cumberland known as the Indiana Jayhawkers, says a correspondent of the Boston Traveler, was about as proficient as any that we had, but the Eighth Missouri, which was commanded by General Morgan L. Smith, certainly beat anything I ever met. They would steal anything and it did not make any difference whether they had use for it or not. When we were in front of Vicksburg they actually stole a grave and it happened in this way. The Eighth Missouri was encamped alongside my command. One of our men died during the night and I gave orders that a detail be sent to dig a grave. The ground was of hard clay and it took the men some time to complete their work. They returned to camp and we took the dead soldier to his last resting place. When we arrived we found the grave filled and a mound showing that some one had evidently been there. Upon investigation I afterward ascertained that one of the Eighth Missouri had also died during the night and that they had waited until my men had finished their work, when they quietly took possession and actually stole our grave.

Convict Labor Abolished.

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—The vote on the proposition to abolish convict contract labor from the state prison, with but few districts to hear from, gives a majority of 284,976 in favor of the proposition.

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE

OLD WORLD TOPICS

De Lesseps and His Canal Scheme—Lobbying ... Refuse to be Interviewed—Etc

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—[Special.]—The morning papers contain the following cables from London:

De Lesseps was ... speaks freely of the prospects of his canal ... he will visit personally ... his own views of the country and confer with them as to their views of what ... canal facilities and draw from them what ever proposals they may have to make. At the end of the present month a conference of eminent English and French engineers will be held to discuss the best method of improving the canal communications of Egypt. De Lesseps thinks a conference ... but he finds that prevailing English feeling is in favor of enlarging the present canal. Being asked as to the prospects of the Panama canal, De Lesseps said there was no doubt about the ultimate success of that undertaking. All the money needed could be had at a moment's notice. ... that a work of this kind had been inaugurated under French auspices was enough to secure all the money required from voluntary offerings of even the poorer classes.

COLERIDGE REFUSES TO BE INTERVIEWED

Nearly every prominent reporter on the English press has attempted and failed, to interview Coleridge since his return. This evening however a correspondent visited the residence of Coleridge and was received courteously. The justice however has resolved not to speak of his expression of America and American institutions until he has thoroughly assimilated the information he gathered in the course of his travels there. When he has done that he intends to make to print a deliberate expression of his opinion, which will be full and he hopes satisfactory.

A PROTECTION MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

The earl of Dunraven is attracting attention by his earnest efforts in the cause of protection. To-day he presided over a fair trade congress at Leamington and his remarks which were largely drawn from American experiences, were a strong plea in opposition to the present free trade policy of England, and in favor of the protective system. A protest ... the United States ... Porter of the recent United States tariff commission also delivered an address before the same congress advocating adoption of the American system.

HOMES FOR ENGLISH GIRLS IN NEW YORK

Several of the London newspapers recently published articles suggesting the establishment at New York of homes for the reception of English girls who emigrate with the intention of becoming domestic servants. The advantages to be gained by having such establishments under proper patronage and well conducted would be that a number of English ladies have expressed their willingness to organize a system of selection. ... would send a continuous supply of well qualified girls for employment as household servants.

QUEEN NATALIE JOINS THE REVOLUTIONISTS

Queen Natalie it is reported ... in Vienna has secretly joined the Servian revolutionists for the purpose it is said of securing her own regency during the minority of Prince Alexander, who is but 7 years of age. All efforts to recover ... Queen Natalie to her royal spouse, Milan, have ... it is understood ... useless and ... is said to be determined to secure Milan's ... tion.

GERMAN WAR SHIPS AND TORPEDO BOATS

The two Chinese war ships and torpedo boats which were built at Stettin ... several ... there were built a few years ago ... to leave for ... manned by English and Chinese crews with English engineers. Bismarck refused to give a crew of German ... men.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANNED GOODS LIBERATED

London ... threatening to commence a campaign against all canned goods as several cases of illness have recently been recorded as having been caused by eating ... which had been put into cans.

GERMAN IN RUSSIAN SCHOOLS

German residents in Russia have a ... for a ... instruction of ... German lessons in the different universities and seminaries of Russia.

THE LUTHER CELEBRATION

ST PETERSBURG, Nov 11.—The Luther anniversary it declared by the press to be an occasion for rejoicing by the whole civilized world.

BERLIN, Nov 11.—All the members of the imperial family attended special Luther services at the ... The historical procession at Eisleben yesterday was a great success.

FRANCE

THE FRANCO CHINESE DIFFICULTY

PARIS, Nov 11.—It is stated the commander of the French forces in Tonquin has informed the government that it will be impossible to operate in Tonquin with the present force and ... nothing can be done until February.

LONDON, Nov 11.—Marquis Tseng informed a reporter of the Standard that the intransigeant's statement that an offer of mediation ... the part of the United States in the Franco-Chinese controversy had been declined by France referred to circumstances which occurred some time ago and which owing to the attitude of France led to no result. He said it at until a reply was received to China's last note France negotiations would be at a standstill. If the French attack Bacninh they will meet Chinese troops, when of course there will be war in which case China thinks it will be impossible to guarantee the safety of foreign trade or the property and lives of foreigners.

ENGLAND

THE WORK OF NEW YORK DYNAMITERS

LONDON, Nov 11.—It is rumored that the police have discovered proof that the recent explosions on the underground railways were the work of New York dynamiters. The rumor however is not confirmed. The police are reticent but seem hopeful that clues will be obtained that will lead to the detection of the guilty persons.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Texas Pacific Land Grant Claim

WASHINGTON, Nov 11.—[Special.]—Charles H. Tweed, of New York, counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Arizona and New Mexico has filed an answer to Congressman Payson's letter to the secretary of the interior with reference to the validity of the land grant originally made by congress to the Texas Pacific and now claimed by the Southern Pacific as assignee of the former corporation. Tweed accuses Payson of various attitudes in respect to the land grant involved in the case which he argues might tend to discredit the accuracy of his first impressions in respect to such matters. He proceeds to characterize Payson's opposition to them as gratuitous and somewhat officious. He maintains that his clients were allowed to cross the Yuma reservation and bridge the Colorado river because the government appreciated the need of such a bridge operated by the company. He quotes Generals Sherman and McDowell to show the military importance of the enterprise. Tweed attacks Payson's statements relative to the financial condition of the Central Pacific railroad, which he says will be contradicted by records of the auditor of railroad accounts. He winds up with a request that the matter be referred to the attorney general for an opinion as to the duty of the secretary of the interior in the premises.

Proposal for a National Encampment

WASHINGTON, Nov 11.—General James R. Carnahan, adjutant general of Indiana, has addressed letters to the secretary of war proposing that a national encampment of state troops be held here next May.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR

DISCOVERY OF MORE PENSION FRAUDS

WASHINGTON, Nov 11.—The report of Second Auditor Ferris and its consideration by Attorney General Brewster has led to another branch of investigations connected with swindling soldiers by claim agents. The district attorney discovered that a number of firms here had issued circulars soliciting claims for additional bounty and accepting fees in advance for presenting claims. This class of claims arises from the fact that the time for filing these claims expired under law on June 30, 1480. Since that time the second auditor has not received them. The practice of these firms it is now found is to accept these cases, take a fee and stock the applications away in their offices. If those who have placed claims for additional bounty in the hands of any claim agents since July 1, 1880, will send particulars and the amounts paid in fees to District Attorney Corkhill here it will materially assist the pending legal investigations.

WASHINGTON, Nov 11.—Secretary Teller has under consideration the plan indorsed by Commissioner Dudley to prevent such scandals as were recently brought to light in the practice of certain pension attorneys. He suggests that only members of the bar regularly admitted to practice and in good standing be allowed to appear before the department.

AN ALLEGED DEFAULTER RETURNS.

IRONTON, O, Nov 11.—W. B. Kirk, the official of the ... bank charged with defalcation returned last night. He says he went on a big spree ... is no defaulter and never took any of the bank's money. He is under arrest.

Watterson Wants Free Trade for New England

From the Louisville Courier-Journal

The tariff barely supports these iron works east of the Alleghenies where the cost is so excessive and New England is taxed under the pig iron tariff in order that they may live a little longer, but soon the end will come. Nothing can save the machine shops and metal works of New England except free access to the coal and iron of Nova Scotia and a free and full supply of Scotch and Swedish iron from abroad.

Contract for Steel Rails.

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—[Special.]—Within the past week contracts have been received for the delivery of 250,000 tons of steel rails, which will probably be manufactured in works and in Pennsylvania at $35 per ton.

"THE EIGHTEEN."

A Complete Vindication of Their Position Last Year.

A LETTER THAT SHOULD BE CIRCULATED

And Therefore The Oregonian Gives It a Circulation that Places It Before Every Reader in the Northwest.

Dalles Times Mountaineer

Below we publish the second letter of Hon T W Davenport to Col T S Lang regarding the eighteen "snakes", "Benedict Arnold brigade of traitors", "bought men", etc. It is an absolute refutation of the splenetic trash which has emanated from the columns of the Sun week after week which could not be supported by evidence, and which is the effect of disappointed hopes because J. H. Mitchell was not returned to the senate.

Your editorial entitled "The eighteen", in the Sun of the 17th inst contains some as grave errors as the one in which you assert that the eighteen deceived and sold out Mr Mitchell. I would not however undertake to correct any of them but for the fact that I believe you to have been sincere in your advocacy of that gentleman's election to the senate and thoroughly in earnest in your efforts to advance the numerous interests of eastern Oregon.

I shall also assume from the tone of our hitherto social intercourse that we are friends and that as friends we should not impute improper motives to each other. I cannot think of you otherwise than as a friend and consequently I was pained to read in your editorial before referred to the following:

"It is true that we cannot state what the influences were which brought to bear on the eighteen as men elected as republicans to the legislature to turn their backs upon the majority choice of their party caucus and periled the trust over the election of the democrats. The inducement must have been a strong one. Whether money, promises of office or employment we are unable to say," etc.

Why the inability to say? Is it for want of proof or evidence or is it a mere suspicion born of an over weening desire to serve your candidate?

Upon these queries aside as inconsistent with friendship and truthful journalism, and assume that your informant does not wish to be known.

And why should I not be pained to think that you would believe so damaging and unlikely a story as that the eighteen were induced to the course they pursued by money, promises of office, etc, and believe it too, it must be on very insufficient evidence. Look at it for a moment. Who should be interested to pay money in order to defeat Mr Mitchell? Your argument would point unmistakably to the railroad companies. Why is it possible, Colonel Lang, that you have not known and do not now know that Mr Mitchell was the railroad candidate? I say sir without fear of contradiction that he was the railroad candidate.

To be sure the railroad management did not pursue the course of Ben Holladay in dictating absolutely to the party, but it had a choice and expressed that choice in various ways that any person of ordinary powers of observation might have seen with half an eye. It is enough to say that numbers of the eighteen were continually urged by persons prominent in the railroad management to support Mr Mitchell both before and after his nomination by the majority caucus. The fact that Mr Dolph was held away from the contest until the last moment, when it became evident to everybody that the minority were undoubtedly opposed to the election of Mr Mitchell and no more democrats could be brought to his support. This fact of itself ought to be enough to convince you that you have been imposed upon by some one in Mr Mitchell's interest. And all along I thought it so strange that you an anti monopolist and general reformer should be striving for the election of a man whom I thought everybody knew to be the choice of the railroad managers. Using your language, the inducement must have been a strong one to bring so out-spoken anti monopoly journal to the support of the paid attorney and lobbyist of the combined railroad interest of the whole northern country. Who would pay money, offices, employment etc to the eighteen to defeat Mr Mitchell? Can you think colonel that the doings of the eighteen for forty days were nothing but a little by play in order to elect Mr Dolph? and that he is the purchaser of the minority? No one has intimated any such thing; there are no suspicions of that kind you would not say so.

You refer to persons who do not show their snake heads as being instrumental in seducing the eighteen away from their allegiance to their country and party. Name them Colonel Lang so that the public may know what interest they had in defeating your candidate and whether they had money offices or employment to give eighteen men for such negative services. Of course you do not think that the persons for whom the solid eighteen voted had any sufficient motive or understanding that they were to contribute to a blind and brainless pool, consisting of money from men of office employment etc, merely to defeat one man and elect no one in particular. If you do please to examine the following list and utter more the fools you think it: Henry Failing, Richard Williams, Geo H Williams, W C Johnson, J A Stratton, Binger Hermann, Prof T M Gatch, R P Boise, John Kelsey, W P Lord, John F Caples, R Mallory, C C Beekman, W Lair Hill, W D Hare and L L Rowland. Colonel, there never was a more baseless suspicion uttered or printed than that in the Sun against the eighteen members of the last legislature.

Why not admit the truth and say that the course of the eighteen during the whole session was a reiterated protest against the election of Mr Mitchell, a protest not merely to satisfy an innocent personal preference, but one reaching down among grave political principles and that the question raised by their protest will not depend upon the undisputed fact that the minority refused to submit to the dictum of the majority, but whether under any circumstances the individual legislator has a right to decide a question for himself? Whether the minority in assuming to decide that question independently became traitors to their constituents and the republican party?

You say the eighteen became traitors to the party on a most important point, which is, that necessity for a minority to yield to the majority in all cases of representation not involving principle. Now we say that senatorial election involved principles as well established as government itself, so according to your admission, the minority was not bound to obey and must let up on the words "traitor", "treason", "perfidy", etc.

Your exception in the word principle shows that in your opinion there must be a limit to the jurisdiction and power of the "caucus". But who is to decide whether the question before the caucus involves a principle? I await your answer. If you say the caucus, then you take the ground of Mr M in his open letter, an assumption common to bosses everywhere. Under this rule caucus becomes king and we can say "Vox caucus ergo vox Dei". If you say that the decision of the question of principle is left to each individual then you take the only tenable ground for republicans to occupy, the one occupied by the eighteen members at least of the last legislature. Say what you please as to the duties of partisans arising out of the necessity of union and harmony to insure party success, but don't you see that the King Caucus rule is absolutely the practical extinction of individual judgment and conscience and of every legislator's representative character? What matters it that Wasco county or Marion county or indeed any state in the Union may elect representatives upon any political issue if the allegiance of those representatives to their constituents may be absolved by the action of an extra legal machine called a caucus, a secret conclave, according to Tom Benton, the depths of whose wiles and intrigues no man yet knoweth?

Can you not see that such a machine is above the state or nation? For whatever a representative has been elected to do is as nothing in comparison with the decision of the bare majority of a caucus in which the minority has been annihilated by the bosses' harmony producing rule.

In saying that we were traitors to all party usage I think you were in error. It is true that caucuses are common but the rules of caucus are as various as the persons composing them. There is no common law of caucus except that of honorable behavior and gentlemanly conduct. The "gag" or "cinch" is only applied when it is thought proper to adopt it.

To the man who has no principles, or whose highest ambition is satisfied in doing as so called leaders do the gag or cinch is esteemed a badge of honor, and I heard a manager say once that to squelch such fellows was a pressing duty, a great public benefaction. Who could find it in himself to deny the pertinence of the assertion?

If the minority—the so called solid 18—had been composed of the last named variety of the human species Mr Mitchell would have been elected on the first ballot in joint convention, indeed his election would have taken place weeks before the commencement of the session, for it was already assured through the work of the managers.

I deny Colonel Lang that the gag caucus is well settled party usage. It is one of the abuses modified from the everywhere used caucus, for conference, exchange of opinion, argument, etc, etc. It is a device of which the benefit is obtained by a certain kind of men aptly described by a famous English man—Herbert Spencer—as follows:

"The body of professional politicians entering public life to get incomes organizing their forces and developing their tactics, have in fact come to be a ruling class quite different from that which the constitution intended to secure, and a class having interests by no means identical with public interests."

To this class the gag caucus is a necessary appurtenance, their incomes and interests depend upon harmony and a solid vote.

Now colonel, I love harmony for the sake of harmony. I love liberty whether it produces unanimity or not, consequently I don't want that harmony that comes from the suppression of other men's opinions. I love peace too, but not the peace that reigns at Warsaw. T. W. DAVENPORT

Frenchmen can properly be called "the knights of the table." They are good judges in all its refinements and delicacies. In order to stimulate the organs in good order they give pre-eminence to Angostura Bitters. When you try them be sure it is the genuine article manufactured by Dr J G B Siegert & Sons.

A GUY HOOTER.

The Latest New York Innovation in the Way of a Hired Mirth-maker

New York Cor Chicago Inter Ocean

You do not know what a guy hooter is? I will tell you. We have had some bad playing here by two nines of girls. They were distinctively blondes and brunettes, palpably made so in several instances by means of dyeing and bleaching. They had been mistakably been selected for good looks though not with entire success. The daily papers made fun of the games of course and to some extent gave an idea of the ridicule which was expended upon the players at the time and place, but none of the reporters ever mentioned the loud leader of those spectators who made the noise. He was a fat man with a jolly face and plenty of voice to laugh or talk with. It was his apt comments that directed the general appreciation of the girls' gambols. It was his guffaws that controlled the merriment. A fair girl grabbed feebly at a ball and let it escape between her feet. "You'd oughter have an apron," he cried. A plump short stop waddled and fell in running. "Pick up your feet and run," was his advice. A fielder threw out both arms and straddled while when a ball was knocked her way. "Spread your wings, too, me angel," he suggested. A winded runner pressed her hand on the paining spot at her side. "Has yer corset lace gave way, deary?" he solicitously inquired. And so he kept up a constant commentary on the comicalities of the play, thus frequently bringing out salient points that otherwise would have passed unappreciated, sometimes dropping a little into indelicacy and all the while intently alert to every movement on the field. I noticed that his guying, like the word I have quoted to describe his ridicule, was full of the slang of the theaters. The girls' feminized trousers were "knickers," their yellow facial expressions were "mugs," etc, and so on. I went to one the game on a second day and there was my fat and facetious amuser again. I was glad of it at first but soon found that he was repeating the witticisms of the first occasion. He was more vociferous however and a policeman taking the notion that he was disorderly went to him and commanded silence on pain of arrest. He smiled quizzically but became sedate. Then an agent of the show had a few quiet words with the officer, after which at a nod from the former the man rapidly resumed boisterousness. Here I guessed that he was a hired mirth maker whose duty it was to excite and voice the emotion like a keener at a wake. I learned on inquiry that he was a regular member of the travelling troupe and that, pertinently to the nature of his services, he was called the guy hooter. When I related my discovery of the guy hooter to an actor he said: "That's an idea for the comedians. Put a good infectious laugher into an audience and it would be a tremendous help to a farcical performance. But I don't see that a man in my line could get any help in the way."

Nor did I, for the speaker was Edwin Booth, and surely there is no place in the tragedy for the laugh to come in.

NEGRO PREACHERS.

The Effect of Pulpit Eloquence on the Colored Race

The negro preachers may be sharply divided in two classes, the educated and the uneducated, or in their phrase, "the larnt and the unlarnt." The former are young men who have grown up amid the new order of things and who by dint of their own industry and frugality have managed to do a part of the cost of their limited education, some assistance having been afforded by their respective churches. They read with ... liberally and ... slight smatterers in theology ... write after a fashion ... which ... the ... sterling ... educated people in the ... ready ... race. These young divines though they have higher ideals for their race and are gradually acquiring a wholesome influence over them do not as yet possess the sway of the older uneducated preachers. It would seem that they have learned just enough to make them obscure enough to lift them out of sympathy with their simple minded hearers but not enough to give them true breadth and insight and while all keen for polysyllables they fret in grammatical traces so much that the soul of the ebullient spontaneity of the race is entangled and smothered. Book lore is as yet clogs not opinions.

It is among the older and ... elsewhere, that we must look for the traditional black orator. His originality would more than satisfy the wildest apostle of the unconventional. Neither in point of rite or doctrine is he fettered scarce even guided by rule or precedent. He manufactures theology with the nonchalance of a Jesuit and coins words with the facility of a baby. He may justly be said to fit under through a chapter of scripture uncouth in gesture, barbarous in diction yet earnestness lends dignity to his manner, and passion fuses his jargon to eloquence. He may habitually outrage good ... and occasionally contradict scripture, but the salient points of his discourse are sound, and his words go straight home to the hearts of his hearers.

His power out of the pulpit is also great, almost boundless. Within his own parish he is practically priest and pope. Excommunication itself is his most trenchant weapon. Never was papal anathema a more potent bugbear than his threat to cut off. His censorship of the moral department of his flock, though to our minds insupportably annoying and humiliating, is undoubtedly wholesome and necessary. Though his discipline can by no means escape the charge of inconsistency his influence is always exerted to make them honest and faithful men and women and to restrain the besetting sins of the race. In many instances he resorts to their employers for information touching their honesty and industry. Their monthly or a stated Saturday, they are rigidly required to assemble and give an account of themselves. As the negroes possess almost a morbid local attachment, and they are exceeding loath to transfer their membership when in quest of employment they move to a distance and in many instances this monthly attendance involves a tramp of forty miles or more. But in case it is taken and upon failure to attend for three consecutive months they are unhesitatingly cut off. It is at these meetings that all rumors touching the morals and deportment of each member are rigidly investigated, and the culprit is summarily, though from our standpoint indiscriminately, punished. The same penalty—six months suspension—being inflicted for dancing or theft, for worldliness and for unchastity.

Charity Among Birds

In this city notice was recently made of a robin that went to a house to feed one of its young that some boys had carried off and placed in a cage that was allowed to hang out of doors. Thomas Prince, who resides on Carson river above Dayton, tells of a circumstance still more singular. He says a pair of robins had their nest on a fence near his house while in a bush near by a pair of catbirds built their nest. The two pair of birds hatched out their young about the same time and all went well for several days. Then the catbirds were seen no more, probably having been shot by some of the bee-keepers of Dayton. The young catbirds were evidently starving. When the robins came with a worm or other insect for their young, they always alighted on the top rail of the fence before hopping down to the nest. Each time when a robin so came the catbirds opened their mouths, thrust up their heads and made a great outcry. They were begging to the best of their ability for food. The robins seemed to understand the appeal and began feeding the hungry little catbirds. They did not do what they had undertaken by halves. Each evening the female robin sat on her own nest and warmed with her body her own young while the male robin took to the nest of the catbirds. In this way both broods were reared, the little orphans growing up as strong and lively as though they had been cared for all through by their own parents. Both broods are now able to fly and the young robins and catbirds all still flock together, but presently the latter will probably leave and take up with their own kind.—Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

Sherman's March to the Sea.

The London Times in discussing the approaching retirement of General Sherman, says: "The war of secession was fought on a scale on which modern European wars are waged. Its blunders which were many were blunders any modern armies might fall into. Its triumphs of tactics and strategy inculcate like its errors lessons by which the ablest modern captains might profit. General Sherman bore a pre-eminent part in the execution of the masterly movements to which the collapse of the south was due. In the world's military history his famous progress through the heart of the confederate states will fill a broad page. Its audacity was a calculated audacity. He inflicted a moral wound more disastrous than the material shock. By this flank march he shattered the nerve of the enemy. The absence of resistance on his expedition through Georgia to the sea was not a happy accident on which his success depended. He was prepared to fight and would have fought and conquered, if opposed, in Georgia as he fought and conquered the next year in the Carolinas. In him the United States had the good fortune to possess a born general who has always understood war as a game of skill as well as a trial of brute strength and dogged endurance."

Fruit of Civil Service Law.

Washington Special, 3d inst

"The civil service law operates in the right direction in one sense at least," remarked a gray haired treasury clerk. "It has put an end to a very bad policy of favoritism that was for years in operation in this department. I might say that it existed in all of the departments. Under the old condition of affairs a chief clerk or head of a division had it in his power to secure the transfer or promotion of a favorite clerk by a simple personal request of recommendation. They can not do it now, and the result has been that the jealousies and inharmonious feeling that kept such clerks in certain divisions in a constant snarl have all died away, and harmony now reigns supreme." Several messengers and other employes of the war department who are below the classified grades are known to be studying for civil-service examinations, having found that their only chance of getting clerkships is to be certified to Secretary Lincoln by the civil service commissioners.

As to the Communist.

From the Atlanta Constitution

You never heard the communists demanding an equal distribution of brains.

CATARRH



SANDFORD'S RADICAL CURE,

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.

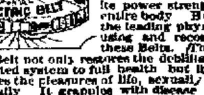
Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored and ravages checked.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle of Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr Sandford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANDFORD'S RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

ELECTRICITY IS THE LIFE!



These Belts cure diseases that medicine aggravates and makes worse. It fills the blood with Electricity. Its power strengthens the entire body. Hundreds of the leading physicians are using and recommending these Belts. This modern improved Belt not only restores the debilitated, weak and emaciated system to full health but it enhances in both sexes the pleasures of life, sexually, mentally and physically. It grapples with disease and overcomes it by transforming Electricity into the weakened life forces, and thus restoring health and vigor. Only scientific Electric Belt in America that sends the electricity and magnetism through the body and can be recharged in an instant by the patient. Sweeps the continent from ocean to ocean. Cures diseases when all else fails. Whole families can wear the same belt. One thousand dollars reward for one that cannot be recharged and the electricity felt instantly by the patient. Guaranteed for one year. Beware of those presenting false claims. My Belt received two Gold Medals at the California State Fair, also at the Denver Exposition. I challenge any one to show the same.

We also sell in our Fine Electric Instrument, which cost us $1000, every system of Hot Baths with Medical Electricity. Consult the Doctor, free.

We keep the best Electric Belts made in the United States (5 different kinds) and Electric Trusses.

Write or come and see us.

ELECTRIC BELT CO

153½ Third st, Portland, Or.—P. O. Box 382.

THE WONDERFUL STECK

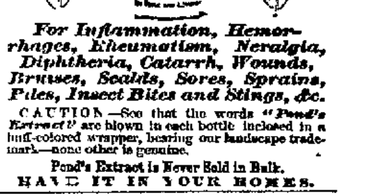
Little Giant

PIANO

Can be seen at the salerooms of Gardner Bros, wholesale and retail dealers in Pianos, Organs and Musical Merchandise. Agents for famous Knabe Piano. 165 Front st, bet. Morrison and Yamhill, Portland, Or.

POND'S EXTRACT

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.



For Inflammation, Hemorrhages, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sores, Sprains, Piles, Insect Bites and Stings, &c.

CAUTION.—See that the words "Pond's Extract" are blown in each bottle, inclosed in a buff-colored wrapper, bearing our landscape trade-mark—none other is genuine.

Pond's Extract is Never Sold in Bulk.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOMES.

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES!

Mr Vim. I am glad to see you at business again; what has been the matter?

Nothing! Nothing but the old story—overwork! Beginning to tell upon my brain. Couldn't sleep; business was too much for me, had to call in my doctor. He ordered me to take VITALIZED PHOSPHITES. I can now eat well and sleep well and have lost my tired feelings. Doctor says that if I continue taking it I can continue business. I feel that it feeds a hungry brain.

By druggists or mail $1.

F. CROSBY & CO., Sixth Ave., N. Y.

VON BULOW'S GERMAN DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Is a certain cure for Dyspepsia.

Is a certain cure for Constipation.

Is a certain cure for Indigestion.

Is a never-failing Appetizer.

It induces a Clear Brain and an Active Liver.

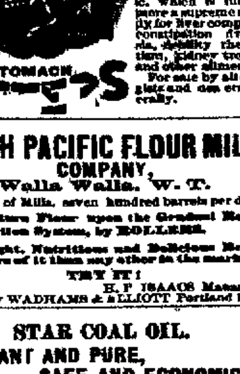
It makes the Eyes Bright and the Complexion Clear.

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

Of its merits. It is not a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but it will afford prompt relief in all the forms of DYSPEPSIA and its use effects a

CERTAIN CURE.

For sale by all druggists. Ask for it.



Though shaken in every joint and fiber with fever and ague, or bilious remittent, the system may yet be freed from the malignant virus with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Protect the system against it with beneficent anti-spasmodic, which is furthermore a supreme remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney troubles and other ailments. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

NORTH PACIFIC FLOUR MILLS COMPANY,

Walla Walla, W. T.

Capacity of Mills, seven hundred barrels per day.

Manufacture Flour upon the Gradual Reduction System, by ROLLERS.

Make Light, Nutritious and Delicious Bread, and more of it than any other in the market.

TRY IT!

H. P. ISAACS, Manager.

For sale by WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, Portland.

STAR COAL OIL.

BRILLIANT AND PURE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL.

GUARANTEED 150 DEG. FIRE TEST.

For Sale in Quantities to Suit.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO., Proprietors, 80 Front Street.

GRANULA

Best Health Food known. Unequalled for invalids and children. Delicious as a diet. Sold by grocers and druggists. Trial box, prepaid by mail, 36c. Address OUR HOME GRANULA CO., Dansville, N. Y. WATSON WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STATIONARY engineer to run an engine. ...

AGENTS WANTED.

TO LET—ROOMS.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

BROWN'S RESTAURANT, 33 and 35 Pine street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Daily Oregonian.
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1883.

SATURDAY'S LOCAL NEWS.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

Besser claims that he holds the fort; likewise the agreement.

The steamer Idaho reached Fort Townsend yesterday morning.

The steamer Columbia sailed from San Francisco at 10:15 A. M. yesterday.

The steamer Santa Cruz sailed from San Francisco yesterday with combustibles.

Left St. Paul Wednesday for Portland: R. M. Haynes and D. B. McDonald. Left Thursday: A. C. Fish.

Miss Georgie Woodthorpe, the well known soubrette, and company will visit Portland next January.

L. P. W. Quimby and S. O. Herrey will take the Quimby House, on the Wilson block. It will be opened early in December.

It is now reported that Ad. Bachman reached San Francisco on Nov 1 and left there on the same day for Panama by the steamer Granada.

"Besser," says an admirer of true greatness, "is —— smart." But wouldn't it have been smarter not to make that paper than to capture it the way he did?

Miss A. R. Luse, the well known elocutionist, will give readings at Masonic hall next Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Good Templars' orphans' home.

Mr. Frank Mathias, a capitalist of Seattle, is at the St. Charles. He is a pioneer printer of the Pacific coast, and was one of the founders of the *Post-Intelligencer*.

The little steamer Gold Dust, on the middle Columbia, has been sold to Messrs. Borthwick & Frans, proprietors of the Cascades Lumbering Company. She will be used for towing above the Cascades.

During the week ending yesterday, there left Portland for St. Paul twenty-nine first-class, three second class and 111 emigrant passengers. West bound passengers from St. Paul to Portland were: Ninety-five first-class, thirteen second-class and two hundred and ninety-three emigrants.

O. P. Tompkins, a prominent citizen of Harrisburg, who was discharged from the insane asylum a short time since, was taken in charge by the police yesterday, his insanity having returned. He was very violent when first taken to the jail, but soon became calmer. He will be returned to the asylum at once.

The fact that Messrs. Carmichael & Stewart completed repairs to a building for a less sum than that contemplated in their estimate is a most unusual thing and is supposed to be the first instance of the kind in the annals of Portland. It should be printed in red type. These parties evidently expect another contract.

GIVEN SECURITY.

The agents of the ship Amana, libeled by the Portland tugboat company for services rendered the ship Nebo belonging to the same owners, yesterday gave security in the sum of $20,000 for appearance and the Amana was released from custody.

ANOTHER 2:30 FELLOW.

The chestnut stallion Mount Vernon, owned by W. S. Jenkins of Grant county, trotted an exhibition heat in 2:29¼ at the Grant county fair, and did the trick without much effort. This fellow is a beauty, and in the hands of Budd Doble or Hickok could be easily driven in 2:24 or better. He is by the dead hero, Champion Knox, whose death was a calamity to the entire state.

A GRANGER'S PHILOSOPHY.

"I used to know Bill," said an old farmer from Polk, who was in the city yesterday. "I always know'd he was rough an' red-headed, but I s'posed always til I seed the papers this mornin' that he had some sense. But I give it up now. Bill used to be thought purty smart, but he ain't no credit to himself no longer." And the granger stepped into Kellers' to see what bid he could get for his pork.

WARRANTED A CURE.

A gentleman who has been ailing for some time with weak back and who has tried belts, pads and all sorts of patent remedies, states that he has found the panacea for all his ills in a flannel band. He feels so delighted at the discovery that he wishes the fact published for the benefit of other sufferers. He advises all who are suffering from lame backs, imaginary kidney disorders or similar evils to discard nostrums and fall back on flannels and be made happy.

TAKES STOCK IN PORTLAND.

A deed was filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday, by which M. B. Rankin and wife convey to John Muir, now of St. Paul, ten acres of land, including blocks 142, 155, 176, 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 186 and 187 in Caruther's addition to the city of Portland. The consideration was $70,000. It is evident from this that, although Mr Muir has moved his office to St. Paul, he has not lost interest in Portland, and considers property in this city the best investment for his loose change.

RESIGNED.

E. G. Jones and F. S. Vedder, railway post-office clerks on the route between Helena and Portland, have resigned their positions, alleging that "the distance, 758 miles, or forty-eight hours constant running, with the sole management of very large mails, is too much for one man. No man can stand it for any length of time and not suffer a permanent injury to health. It is not an unusual thing to obtain not over two hours sleep during the entire run, and that must sometimes be obtained to the neglect of duties which should demand the clerk's attention."

ORDER OF COURT APPLIED FOR.

Application was made to Judge Deady yesterday in the case Flavel et al vs. the owners of the Queen of the Pacific for an order that the 20 per cent. paid by shippers on the value of goods on board of the Queen at the time she went ashore, be placed in the custody of the court till the matter is settled. The amount is over $100,000. As bonds in the sum of $300,000 were given for the release of the steamer it is difficult to imagine why this order was asked for. The argument in the matter was made by M. W. Fechheimer and it was taken under advisement by the court.

A FISH STORY.

A commercial traveler just arrived from the Sound reports that a salmon was caught at New Dungeness a few days since, in the "craw" of which was found a $20 gold piece. As it is well known that a salmon throat is too small to make it possible for one to swallow a $20 piece, it is supposed that the fish swallowed the coin when it was a $5 piece and it grew up in him. After all, perhaps, it would be no more difficult for the salmon to swallow the twenty than for the reader to swallow the story. It may be that a "great fish" was prepared specially for the occasion, as in the case of Jonah.

WATCHMAN DROWNED.

Last evening just before dark Frank Ensininger, watchman on the government dredger working near Swan island, while engaged in hanging up a lantern fell into the river and drowned. The accident was seen by the men on the dredger, who threw him a rope, but he could not reach it. About ten minutes afterwards the body was recovered, and was brought to this city by the tug Robert T. Lincoln. It was taken to the office of Coroner Cooke who will hold an inquest. Ensininger came here recently from Illinois. He was married, his wife being cook aboard the dredge.

VALUABLE WATCH RECOVERED.

Policeman Barry was informed last evening that a valuable gold watch and chain had been stolen at McMinnville, and that the thief was supposed to have come to this city. Armed with a description of the watch, he started out and soon found that it had been pawned at Uncle Myers for $22. Mr. Myers gave a description of the person who left the watch with him, and Barry soon found where such a man had tried to sell his pawn ticket for $10, and shortly after found his man in a saloon and arrested him. He gave the name of Harry Hyers. He was armed with a pistol, and so charges of larceny and carrying concealed weapons were booked against him. The watch and chain are valued at over $200.

PORTLAND ATTRACTS THEM.

About two weeks since an immigrant from Manitoba arrived in Portland, and at once proceeded to southern Oregon to look for a location. He returned here yesterday, having failed to find anything to suit him. He says that all the land fit for grain raising in that section is taken up and held at high prices. The land open for settlement is only suited for fruit raising, and he had not the means to wait till he could obtain returns from fruit. He intends to purchase a tract of eighty acres within a few miles of this city and turn his attention to raising poultry and butter. He says he thinks with eggs at fifty cents per dozen and butter at fifty cents per pound he can make money. He is of opinion that the farmers here have been making a living too easily. Some of them probably think otherwise.

CAME THE OLD WAY.

Since the pioneers who came to this state by ox teams have been enabled to return on a visit to their old homes by rail, it may be supposed that the days of crossing the plains in wagons are past. Noticing a buxom, ruddy faced woman sitting in a canvas-covered wagon on Front street, yesterday, reading a paper, while a robust man was busy in attaching the teams to it and another vehicle, an OREGONIAN reporter inquired if they were immigrants. He was informed that they were just from the Black Hills, Nebraska. "Did you come all the way in your wagons?" asked the reporter. "We traveled to Helena, a distance of 700 miles," was the reply, "my wife driving one team and myself the other. We found that we were too late to get over the mountains, and so chartered a car for $120 and came the rest of the way by rail." They left by steamer for Kalama, on their way to Seattle, but if no farming land can be found there, will return to Portland and go into the teaming business.

A BRIGHT PAIR.

A fellow went into Ladd & Tilton's bank yesterday and attempted to obtain money on a check drawn at Marshalltown, Iowa, on a Los Angeles county bank for $25 and signed "Damn, You & Co." It was evidently a sample check which some one had filled out just for fun. A policeman was sent for and the fellow arrested. He gave his name as H. Peitsch and said a friend had given him the check and told him he would pay him $5 if he would collect it. He tried but the signature was not good at the bank. Peitsch went out with a policeman and found his "friend" in a saloon. He was also arrested and gave the name of Koering. He said he had found the check and had been watching the papers to see if any one advertised for it, and finding that no one did he thought to realize on it. They appear to be ignorant German laborers and probably had little idea of the risks they ran in their attempt to raise the wind. They have evidently had little to do with banks to try to pass such a worthless piece of paper.

PUSHING HIS "BUSINESS."

Walter Keys, who runs the joint in the New Market where greenhorns are roped in and eased of their coin by means of a dice game, is now putting forth extra efforts. His Chinese capper has been discharged and an imitation "honest miner" employed to fill the honorable place. He has two "barkers" stationed at the entrance who impudently force circulars on passers and when not repulsed pull them into the den where the honest miner is winning valuable watches just as easy as rolling off a log. One of these fellows is a cadaverous looking chap who evidently has not brains enough to make an honest living. He might possibly do it by standing at the postoffice window with his tongue stuck out for people to wet stamps on. The other is a curly pated, brazen faced, open mouthed, long tongued nuisance who has evidently served an apprenticeship in Chatham street. They are a disgrace to the vicinity where they ply their scandalous occupation and will in all probability some day catch the wrong man by the coat and receive the thrashing they so richly deserve.

PILOT OLSEN OUSTED.

A meeting of the Oregon board of pilot commissioners was held at their rooms in this city at 7 P. M. the 9th inst. J. A. Brown and N. Ingersoll of the board and R. H. Buddy, secretary, were present. Charges having been preferred against Henry Olsen, bar pilot, by C. D. Butman, master of the American bark C. D. Bryant, the board proceeded with investigation and the evidence as presented by Captain Butman and Pilot Olsen was taken. An official report of the meeting says: After having carefully examined the evidence presented we find the pilot guilty of gross incompetency, by reason of his conduct while in charge of the vessel when upon the outer Columbia river bar, and also bringing the vessel up in shoal water at Astoria. We also find him guilty of gross negligence in leaving the deck, going below and turning in when his presence was required upon the topgallant forecastle to watch carefully the vessel when on a dangerous bar, with her anchor under foot and her sails set. We, therefore, revoke and recall his branch commission. This report is signed by J. A. Brown and N. Ingersoll and attested by R. H. Buddy.

AN ILL-FOUNDED CHARGE.

Mrs. Gertrude Howard, a bright young woman of 17 years, was arrested last night on a charge of insanity, having with her a babe of eighteen months. In an interview she says: "My mother lives in St. Paul, and my father, old and childish, lives here. My husband works for the O. R. & N. Co., and since our marriage has done very little for my support, my mother furnishing nearly everything. On Friday evening last I left him again, and went to my brother at The Dalles. While there Howard wrote up saying that he wanted the child, and that I was insane, as he would prove if he had to pay somebody for saying so, but he would let me alone if I gave up the child. My brother wrote back that I was behaving myself and caring for my child, and that I would be protected. I came here, intending to make a visit to Salem, and meanwhile my husband went to The Dalles, accusing me of infidelity and saying he would have the child because I was not bringing it up in proper ways. When I heard that, I waited here until he returned, and last night I was arrested on a charge of insanity, sworn to by my father and instigated by my husband. I have no doubt of getting out on Tuesday and I will stay here fifty years rather than give up my child."

MOLLUSKS FOR THE EAST.

James G. Swan of Puget sound, who has been traveling up and down the coast between the mouth of the Columbia and the Yukon for the past five years in search of historical curiosities for the Smithsonian institute, writes to a gentleman in this city that he received on Wednesday a telegram from Prof. Baird, to the effect that the "United States Fish Commission car will be in Portland on or about the 20th." The same dispatch asks him to send back specimens (living) of Pacific coast clams, including the great blue clam of Tillamook bay the cockle of Gray's harbor and the delicious little quayhog of Puget sound. The same clam found in Coos and San Francisco bays; the marmano or rock oyster of Yaquina and Coos bays; the whelks and limpets of Cape Flattery, and the sea eggs of all the Pacific harbors between San Francisco and Sitka, all should be sent on in this aquarium car to be transported into eastern waters.

The contents of the car now on its way from the east are unknown to us, but we hope there will be some striped bass for the lower Columbia, and some black bass for the small lakes in and about Puget sound. There is a fish in the Wisconsin lakes called the "croppy," which would do well in Gravelly and American lakes and it is one of the few hardy fishes that the black bass cannot kill off. The "croppy" will occasionally take a fly, but it is generally taken with minnows. The striped bass has already been domesticated in San Francisco bay, and as it is, like the shad, a navigatory fish by nature, we may look for him in or about Astoria in the course of a year or two.

A Lively Splash.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* publishes the following: "Two ladies of Buchanan, Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Haha, were riding together in a buggy on Tuesday last, when their horse became frightened and backed down an embankment at the approach of the new bridge across the St. Joseph river at that place. The buggy struck on one of the stringers of the bridge, and the ladies were precipitated into the river, falling about twenty feet. The horse also fell through and struck the water between the ladies, but fortunately did not hit either of them. All three got out of the water without receiving any serious injuries."

A Bird Perches on a Bride's Shoulder.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

An incident worthy of note transpired at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, yesterday, during the nuptial ceremonies, at the Catholic church, of Mr. James Knowles, a policeman of Chicago, and Miss Maggie Brennan. When the bride and groom had taken their places and the groomsman and bridesmaid were taking their position, a bird flew into the church and alighted upon the head of the bridesmaid, Miss Mary Brennan, a sister of the bride. The bird then flew to another part of the church and fluttering a moment above the head of Mrs. Brennan, mother of the bride, rested upon her head, then flying, it settled upon the shoulder of the bride and remained there during the ceremony and then took its flight through the open window.

Despair not, neither man nor maid,
Although your mouth has suffered ill,
Although your teeth are half decayed,
You can still save them if you will.
A little SOZODONT be sure
Will make all balmy, bright and pure.

Judging from the steadily increasing number of immigrants landed on the Pacific coast from Japan, a California paper predicts that the government will in a few years be called upon to deal with the Japanese as it has with the Chinese.

*** A New Hampshire lady writes: "Mother has been afflicted for years with kidney diseases. Last spring she was very ill, with alarming pains and numbness in one side. Kidney-Wort proved a great blessing and has completely cured her."

THE EAST.

Street Talk About the Transcontinental Agreement.

CLOSE OF THE LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

More Election Returns—All Quiet in Virginia—The Stock Market—Big Fire at Louisville—General News

Teller Helps Along the Good Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Secretary Teller, in replying to the communication of Attorney General Brewster, in regard to the appointment of an expert from the pension bureau to assist the district attorney in preparation of cases against pension agents charged with illegal operations, says he fully sympathizes with District Attorney Corkhill in his effort to punish parties for swindling soldiers, and recognizes the duty of the government to bring all such offenders to justice. An expert will be detailed to examine into the papers, and all means at command of the department will be placed at the disposal of the attorney general to punish offenders, whether guilty of attempting to defraud the government or applicants for pensions.

Close of the Louisville Exposition.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—This has been a general holiday in honor of the closing of the exposition, after a successful season of 101 days, during which 800,000 persons have been in attendance. The building has been crowded all day. Major E. A. Burke, director general of the New Orleans cotton exposition, made an eloquent address, which was received with applause. At 11 to-night Major Jno. Wright, manager, will declare the exposition closed. Admirers of P. S. Gilmore, leader of Gilmore's band, presented him with a silver and gold mounted baton, after the conclusion of the "Hallelujah chorus" by 500 voices. The affair will close.

The Vote in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Official majorities for auditor general and treasurer, the only state officers balloted for in Pennsylvania, are: Niles 18,726, Livsey 17,886; both republicans. The official count of the vote of Philadelphia shows the following republican majorities: Niles, auditor general, 20,667; Livsey, state treasurer, 21,994; Graham, district attorney, no opposition, 127,225; Littleton, clerk of the court of quarter sessions, 20,425; Jeffreys, city controller, opposed by "committee of one hundred," 2,112; Powers, coroner, 18,377.

A St. Paul Scandal.

ST PAUL, Nov. 10.—Daniel E. Veraulye has filed affidavit in the municipal court of this city, charging his tenant Wm. Meyers with criminal conduct with Veraulye's wife. Veraulye's attorney has requested Governor Hubbard to issue a requisition on the governor of Illinois for General Meyers. The governor awaits the report of the attorney general on the case before signing the requisition papers to have Meyers brought here for trial. The report will be made Monday.

Decision in the El Sobrante Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The commissioner of the general land office has decided that the El Sobrante reservation in California was confined to land lying between five surrounding ranches, exclusive of these, as plus. This decision dismisses claims made by certain persons to land near Oakland, California. He has also decided that lands between Moraga and San Ramon ranches become public land in 1866.

Mormon Emigrants En Route.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Four hundred Mormon emigrants arrived here late this afternoon and left to-night over the Northwestern railway for the west. The party is made up mainly of Germans and Swedes with a sprinkling of English. All attempts by newspaper representatives to converse with individual members were thwarted. The main body is described as being poor and presenting generally a miserable appearance.

The Situation in Southampton County.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 10.—Information to-day is to the effect that there has not been any conflict between the whites and the blacks in Southampton county, but white families throughout the country are still greatly alarmed. The whites are arming themselves.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 10.—Investigation into the reported trouble among the negroes of Southampton county develops the fact that there is nothing in the rumor.

Abbott's Majority.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Official returns from all but two counties in the state give Abbott 6,678 majority over Dixon. Ferson, the temperance candidate, poll about 6000 votes, and Winer, national candidate about 3000.

A Hindoo Church Reformer Banqueted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Protab Chunder Mozoom, the Hindoo church reformer, was tendered a banquet by the Channing club society, composed of Unitarians, to-night. He leaves for San Francisco Monday, from whence he sails for China.

Iron Steamer Launched.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—The iron steamer San Pablo, built for the Pacific Improvement Company, was successfully launched at Cramp's shipyard this morning, in the presence of several thousand spectators.

The Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Cotton crop returns to the department of agriculture show a slight improvement since the last report. The indicated product is nearly 70 per cent of last year's crop.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Bank statement: Reserve, increase, $1,613,300. Banks now hold $1,740,775 above the 25 per cent required by law.

Methodist Missionary Appropriations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Methodist missionary committee have voted over $45,000 to colored conventions in the south.

Hill's Successor Takes Possession.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—M. E. Bell, the new supervising architect of the treasury, took possession of the office to-day.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

RELEASED TO SECURE BAIL.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 10.—The preliminary examination of Orrin A. Carpenter, for the murder of Zora Burns, was concluded this morning, and immediately upon the conclusion of a speech for the prosecution, Carpenter was released to secure bonds for his reappearance when wanted. A crowd followed Carpenter to his home, but acted in a quiet, orderly manner.

RELIGIOUS DIVORCE DON'T WORK.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The attention of the district attorney has been called to the case of a Polish Jew named Merchant, of this city, who, although married, say he will marry a young Jewess of New York, having a divorce granted by a religious tribunal. The district attorney says he will prosecute the merchant for bigamy if he remarries.

KILLED A BURGLAR.

NEWARK, Nov. 10.—H. M. Choate, paying teller of the Seaboard bank, New York, finding a burglar in his residence last night, fired and killed the intruder. He then surrendered, but was released on nominal bail and attended to his business as usual this afternoon.

LYNCHED BY NEGROES.

MOUNT MOURNE, N. C., Nov. 10.—To-day a party of sixty five negroes captured Lawrence White (colored) and hanged him. A few days before White killed a colored man named Frazier.

INDICTED FOR ABUSING THE MAILS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The federal grand jury has returned indictments against Frederick Erby, Frank Moore, J. A. Parkes and H. H. Hapley, for using mails in the interest of lotteries.

FIRES.

STOCK YARDS BURNING.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—At 12 o'clock fire broke out in the East Liberty stock yards, where all the stock shipped from the west and south over the Pennsylvania company's lines is fed and watered, before being shipped. At this time the fire is burning rapidly. The prospects are the whole place will be destroyed. The loss will exceed a quarter of a million dollars; insurance only nominal. The stock yards are owned by the Pennsylvania railroad company and leased by a private corporation, of which J. H. Allerton is president. Nothing is known yet concerning the origin of the fire.

The Exchange hotel, adjoining the stock yards, one of the largest in the city, is also burning.

A TEXAS TOWN LEVELED.

LAMPASAS, Tex., Nov. 10.—The greater part of the business portion of Bluffton was burned this afternoon. Small insurance. Incendiary.

ACCIDENTS.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—An engine and three passenger cars, running from Lowell to Salem, on the Lowell road, and having among other passengers thirty school girls, went over a steep embankment at Chelsea crossing into a swamp. No one was hurt except the engineer.

THREE CHILDREN KILLED.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 10.—Three children of G. E. Barnes, proprietor of the Sagoewatha house, this city, while driving, were killed by a freight train.

NOTABLE DEAD.

GENERAL MATTHEW M'EWEN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—General Matthew McEwen died here to-day. He served as surgeon in the Second West Virginia cavalry, at the commencement of the war, and subsequently as a staff officer with Generals Sheridan, Custer, Crook and Averill.

RAILROAD NOTES.

GENERAL MANAGER APPOINTED.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—Bradford Dunham has been appointed general manager of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, with headquarters at Louisville.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
For Lemons or Lime Juice.
Is a superior substitute, and its use is positively beneficial to health.

SERVIA.

THE REBELS ATTACKED AND ROUTED.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—News from Servia is that the rebels have been attacked and routed, there being seven killed, many wounded and 200 taken prisoners.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL AGREEMENT.

Street Talk About the Division of Territory—What the Northern Pacific Receives.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A prominent railroad man who has just returned from Topeka gives the following details of the result of the meeting of the transcontinental association, and the agreement entered into in regard to overland passengers and freight traffic: The successive interference of the Northern Pacific Company in the special contract system on through freight, has been highly objectionable to the Central Pacific since it has threatened seriously to disturb one of its schemes. It was therefore decided, after full discussion of the subject, that the territory should be divided, California being assigned to southerly lines, and Oregon, Washington territory and British Columbia to the northern routes. Quotations of rates by southerly lines are to cease at San Francisco, and by the northerly lines at Portland on business for California. Thus all freights and passengers passing between Portland and San Francisco will pay the established ocean charges, in addition to through rates. Portland and points on Puget sound are named only by Northern routes, and rates to California by southern routes only.

AN EQUITABLE DIVISION.

So far as shippers are concerned this division of territory appears at once vast and equitable. The traffic of the coast is thus divided, geographically, and naturally San Francisco remains the supply depot for California, and Portland assumes the position of distributing point for the northwest coast. Net earnings upon purely overland traffic are not large enough to permit a further reduction with impunity. The general assertion is made on all sides, from information which outsiders were able to obtain, was that the Northern Pacific had been simply worsted in the contest, and surrendered San Francisco traffic. The inside workings of the association do not, however, confirm the view of the matter. It has been plain all along that a division of territory, such as has finally been brought about was the only thing that could preserve to the Central Pacific line, absolute power under the contract system over the dealers of California, which it has so successfully exercised. In fact this became apparent as soon as the Northern route announced its policy as adverse to the system and its determination to overturn it. When the latter interests were found to be unwilling to surrender the California traffic on even terms the question immediately followed as to what inducements could be offered by the Central and Southern routes to force the desired division, and it is now public information that the Northern Pacific will [illegible] to receive from the other routes a bonus of 20 per cent of their net earnings upon San Francisco business, which is equal to over half a million dollars per annum.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Week Closes Favorably, with a Sharp Advance—Quotations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Governments were strong. The advance in the stock market has been subject to more fluctuations, but the net result of the week is an advance of ½ to 5 per cent. on the general list. Northern Pacific has been the dullest on the list. Oregon and Transcontinental, however, has been exceptionally active and shows an advance of 12 per cent. Canadian Pacific advanced 1¾; Lackawanna, 3½; Reading, 3¾; Jersey Central, 1½; Erie, ¾. To-day the highest prices of the week were made just before the close. The advance in an hour was ½ to 1 per cent., the latter, Union Pacific, to 80¾; Northwestern, ¾ to 2⅛; Lackawanna, ¾ to 1⅞; Reading, ¾ to 60; Oregon and Transcontinental ½ to 49.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

Threes, 100¾; 4½s, 114¼; 4s, 122½.

American Express, 90; Canada Southern, 55; Central Pacific, 67¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 127½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 117¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 25¼; Hannibal and St. Joe, 38¾; Kansas and Texas, 14¾; Lake Shore, 104¼; Louisville and Nashville, 50⅜; Michigan Central, 94⅝; New Jersey Central, 85⅞; Northern Pacific, 29¾; Northwestern, 20⅛; Ohio and Mississippi, 27; Reading, 52⅛; Rock Island, 123; St. Paul, 10⅜; Texas Pacific, 23¼; Union Pacific, 80¾; United States Express, 67; Wabash Pacific 21¼; Pacific, 35, 30¼; Erie, 29½; New York Central, 18¾; Pacific Mail 41⅛; Panama, 98; Fargo, 14; Western Union, 79.

The money market was easier at 1½@2½; closed 1. Prime mercantile, 6@7. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weaker at $4 81¼; sterling exchange, demand, $4 84¼.

CALIFORNIA.

Donahue Makes a Public Statement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—In a letter published in this evening's *Bulletin*, Joseph A. Donahue states: "Great exaggerations were published in the local columns of some of the New York papers about the seizure of a part of my baggage, to the effect that I attempted to smuggle $10,000 dutiable property, and offered bribes to officials, asking aid of prominent republicans. The secretary of the treasury, after a full investigation, has ordered the collector to release the trunks on payment of duties being satisfied it was not an attempt on my part to evade payment. The secretary's order seemed to me a complete answer. The officers, in order to justify their unwarrantable act and swell the duties, exacted duty on every new article of clothing in these trunks, which are usually passed without hesitation. The appraised value was under $4000, and the duties less than $1700. The alleged attempt to bribe an officer is absolutely false."

Sharon's Answer to Miss Hill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 10.—William Sharon to-day filed his answer in the case of Sarah A. Hill Sharon vs. William Sharon. He denies that on the 25th of August, 1880, or at any other time, plaintiff and defendant became by mutual agreement, or otherwise, husband and wife, or that thereafter or ever, plaintiff and defendant commenced living or cohabiting together, as husband and wife, or ever did so live or cohabit. The answer then denies separately each statement averred in the complaint of plaintiff.

Death from Yellow Fever.

Alexander Niuer, cook on the steamer San Blas, one of the yellow fever victims brought here on that steamer, died last night.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived—Steamer Empire, Butler, six days from Departure bay, 800 tons coal, to R. D. Chandler. Cleared—Steamer Wilmington, Blackburn, Port Townsend, F. Barnard & Co.; steamer Santa Cruz, Gallagher, Portland, Goodall, Perkins & Co. Sailed—Steamer G. W. Elder, Hayward, Victoria, etc.; steamer Columbia, Bolles, Astoria and Portland.

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

The steamship George W. Elder sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Victoria and Puget sound ports with the following passengers:

Victoria—Mrs. Levake and family, Gilbert Kuia and wife, B Woodside, Mrs. Douglas, child and nurse, Mrs. Wm. Jensen, Wm. Jensen, Dr. B. Harris, Captain H. M. Ball, P. A. E. Irving, E. Adams, F. P. Blades, A. J. Annand, Mrs. G. Annand, D. O. Pettingill and wife, Mrs. H. Moore, Mary McDonald, Fr. M. C. Whinnie, Miss Sayres, R. Robinson.

Port Townsend—M. C. Meyer, A. Halsey.

Seattle—W. H. Brennan and wife, L. V. Rosser, F. M. Stier, J. S. Kelly, D. E. Kuckel, L. D. Milleston, Mrs. Maquin, A. B. Tufts, H. Avery, Miss May Wellington, Miss Z. Perry, Mrs. A. D. Borcetel, W. Laplain, H. H. Kent, A. A. Smith, Fred Turning, Miss Coburn, B. Manger and wife, J. J. Smith.

Tacoma—L. Wallestein, Mrs. McClure and son, Mrs. Robinson, Miss M. Shribes, Miss Fisher, Daniel Gallagher, Miss E. Dunlap, J. J. Stewart and wife, Mr. Levake, nurse and four children.

MONTANA.

FIGHT BETWEEN CROWS AND FLATHEADS.

LIVINGSTON, Nov. 10.—Flathead Indians last night visited the Crow agency and stole fifty ponies. The Crows pursued, and overtaking the party at daybreak a severe fight occurred, which resulted in the killing of two Flatheads. One Crow was wounded. The ponies were recaptured.

AFRICA.

NOT IN FAVOR OF MONOPOLY.

CAIRO, Nov. 10.—There is reason to believe that the Egyptian government is not disposed to admit De Lesseps' monopoly in the construction of a new Suez canal.

HIGH HANDED PROCEEDINGS.

TUNIS, Nov. 10.—The French military authorities have arrested a Maltese, and rejected the demand to surrender him to the British consul.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The steamship Columbia sailed from San Francisco for Portland yesterday, with the following passengers:

G E Darby	J B Kirkland
W Patton	A B Frank
L Kroner	S S Baker
H W Lawrence	A M Mellis
F Batchelor	Wyman Murphy
O Walmer	Mrs G W Jones
H E Batin	Miss N Ryan
J Schloss	Mrs Nair
H Holman	P C Doheny
J J Shaughnessy	R A Urquhart & wf
S P O Stubbs	Miss E Meyers
R Low	Dr Wall & son
W H Phelps	Mr Shannon
T V Holman	J Smith
Capt C B Johnson	C B Chase
J H Forsyth	H R Willis
W H Gilbert	Rev L Metayer
S Paulley	Jacob Enders
Geo F Glaser	I Davis
E W Hammond	Dr R B Williams
C W Edwards, wf & ch	W A Hermiley
Chas O Scull	D H Dardin & wf
G B Horton	L J Dardin & wf
H Bamberger & wf	C W Fulton & wf
Mrs R H Dalton	Mrs W Goodwin, son & dr
Mrs M Baruh	Hiram Gray & wf
Mrs Sweeney	H R Campbell
Miss Sweeney	I Davis
M J Cotton	Ed Van Tassal
Mrs C J Alvarez & ch	L Sweet
Miss Ida Bush	H Bread
M C Cole & wf	Dr A McMillan
Mrs T Brown	H Payne
Mrs M G Garside	J B C Greene
E P Ecstrom	Chas Shannon
	O Hussey

John Hancock's Position.

Memphis Appeal.

John Hancock, of Texas, one of the ablest of the leading democrats of that state, will vote for Mr. Carlisle for speaker, because he believes that the office of speaker should be intrusted to a man whose sentiments on the tariff are consistent with the position assumed by the democratic party, deeming it an office which probably gives more influence than any other in shaping the legislation of the house. Mr. Hancock is right.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Dr. S. B. Myers, says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility, loss of appetite and want of strength."

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Celebration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of Martin Luther's Birth.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC STOCK GUARANTEE

The Crown Prince's Proposed Visit to Spain—Collision at Sea—The Franco-Chinese Difficulty, etc

THE LUTHER CELEBRATION.

The Great Reformer's Birthday Generally Observed Throughout Christendom.

BERLIN, Nov 10.—The festival in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birthday of Martin Luther was opened this morning by the gathering of 80,000 school children, who were in fifty-three divisions, and were accompanied by bands of music. They marched to the various churches, and attended religious services in honor of the great reformer, whose bust was placed before the altar in each edifice. The emperor and crown prince and officials of the imperial university, and all the city officials and clergy proceeded from the town hall to St. Nicholas in the great procession. The streets were packed with people.

All the principal generals of the army were in the procession and at the church. The emperor was received with marked enthusiasm by throngs of people that lined the streets through which the imperial procession passed. The whole city was bedecked with banners and flags. Telegrams were received from many towns in Germany, stating that all celebrated the day with great enthusiasm.

During services in the church of St. Mary in this city a woman was killed and two others injured by a piece of iron falling from the tower, but the congregation in the church were ignorant of the accident.

The Berlin and Frankfort bourses were closed on account of the festival.

AT VARIOUS PLACES.

At Hamburg the festival was celebrated by unveiling a colossal bust of the reformer and a popular fête. In Berlin the marketsquare was transformed into a grand festival for the demonstrations. At Leipsic a great monument bearing statues of Luther and Melanchthon was unveiled in front of St. John's church. At Eisenach, where Luther was confined for ten months in the castle of Warthourg, and at Nordhausen, corner stones of monuments were laid. At Worms, where Luther was brought before the diet, a new chapel was opened in his honor. Protestant ceremonies were conducted with great splendor, and were attended by immense crowds of people.

AT EISLEBEN.

EISLEBEN, Nov. 10.—The Luther celebration was attended by splendid weather. Church bells rang at an early hour. Thirty thousand visitors are in the city. Luther's pulpit in St. Andrew's church was decorated with laurel. The clergy, ministers of worship and municipal authorities entered the church in a procession, when the "Hallelujah chorus" was sung. Assistant Chaplain Frommel preached a sermon. At noon the ceremony of unveiling a memorial in the market place commenced, the choir singing. Burgomaster Martin recounted the origin of the memorial, and subsequently the covering of the statue was removed, all heads being bared, and the choir chanting a hymn. One hundred banners which had been set for the memorial were lowered, and Dr. Koenigel, the emperor's chaplain, delivered an address. He described the life and works of Luther, and concluded by invoking a blessing on the assembled multitude. The memorial was then formally given into custody of the town, being accepted by the burgomaster.

A HISTORICAL PROCESSION.

The beating of kettle-drums then announced the approach of a historical procession, in which inhabitants of Eisleben and many people from neighboring states, on horseback, foot, cart, presenting a brilliant spectacle.

A telegram was received from the crown prince, Frederick William, expressing regret at his absence, and another from Professor Mach of Prague who sent greetings in the name of the colleagues of the German university of Prague. At an official banquet this afternoon Herr Von Goseler proposed the health of Emperor William and Superintendent Roth read a telegram from Earl Shaftesbury, who said Protestants of England united in commemorating the great German. In the evening a drama was sung opposite the memorial, the town being brilliantly illuminated. The statue nine feet high, and weighs 5000 pounds.

IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A meeting commemorative of Luther's birthday will be held in Exeter hall to-night. Lord Shaftesbury will preside. There will be also an exposition of Luther relics. On Sunday in London special services in honor of Luther will be held in 3,000 churches.

MEETINGS IN EXETER HALL AND ELSEWHERE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A meeting in celebration of Luther's birthday was held in Exeter hall to-day, and papers upon the life and services of the great reformer read by the dean of Chester and Professor Stoughton. A portrait of Luther, crowned with laurels, was exhibited. Lord Shaftesbury, who presided, sent a congratulatory telegram to the emperor of Germany upon his championship of the principles advocated by Luther, which was as conspicuous as his leadership of armies to victory and freedom. Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was the principal speaker at the meeting in Exeter hall to-night.

The archbishop of York will deliver a sermon upon Luther at Westminster Abbey, Sunday.

The Oxford convention, 122 to 94, declined to adopt an address to Emperor William of Germany, in connection with Luther's birthday.

Services will also be held in Staffordshire. In the Potteries district at Crewe members of all religious denominations formed in a procession, and marched in three divisions, with bands of music, to the town hall square, where they united in singing the anthem, "Old Hundred." At Nottingham many residences and streets were decorated.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 10.—At the grand Luther matinee in the Academy of Music this afternoon the large auditorium was thronged. There was instrumental music by the German orchestra, and vocal music by a chorus which included nearly 1000 school children. After devotional services the audience was addressed in Swedish, German and English.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The 400th anniversary of the birthday of Luther was celebrated to-night. The congregations of the German Evangelical and Lutheran Emanuel church, began a week's celebration of the anniversary to-night.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Exercises commemorative of the birthday of Luther were held in the churches of this city to-day. Hymns were sung and addresses made.

POSTPONED.

READING, Pa., Nov. 10.—The jubilee commemorating the birthday of Martin Luther, and for which extensive preparations had been made, has been abandoned on account of rain this morning. Four thousand children were to participate.

AT ROME.

ROME, Nov. 10.—Religious services in honor of Martin Luther were held in the chapel of the German embassy and attended by a majority of German residents.

ENGLAND.

COLLISION AT SEA.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The bark Azar and the ship Florence, the latter from Baltimore for San Francisco, were in collision and the Azar was sunk. The crew were rescued.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Edward C. Madison, financial agent, has failed. Liabilities are estimated at £20,000.

AN ILL FATED MINE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It is reported that another explosion occurred in the Moorfield colliery while parties were searching for the victims of the previous explosions.

IRELAND.

THE AUSTRALIA CONVENTION A SUCCESS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—The Irish National League has been telegraphed from John Rehman, their agent in Australia, stating that the convention of the Irish National League in Melbourne was a great success; that Parnell's programme was adopted unanimously, and that he (Rehman) was about to forward £2000 to the league in Ireland.

FRANCE.

THE UNITED STATES OFFERS TO MEDIATE.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The *Intransigeant* reports that the Chinese charge d'affaires, in an interview, stated that Morton, the American minister, under instructions from Washington, offered the mediation of the United States between France and China, but the offer was declined by France.

PARISIAN VOTES.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The chamber of deputies adopted the municipal bill, after rejecting a proposal to allow Paris to elect a mayor like other towns.

It is believed the statement regarding the proffered mediation of the United States in the Franco-Chinese controversy refers to an old offer.

SPAIN.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—The visit of the crown prince of Germany is viewed here as conclusive proof of the growing importance of Spain in the eyes of the powers of Europe. The prompt courtesy of Germany is contrasted with the reluctant reparation afforded by France for the insults to Alfonso.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—It is semi-officially stated that the visit of the crown prince of Germany to this country will be purely one of courtesy. King Alfonso invited him, as he invited the prince of Wales, and Spain will receive him as the prince of a friendly nation, but will continue to abstain from meddling with European affairs.

ITALY.

THE CHASM NEARLY BRIDGED.

ROME, Nov. 10.—The question between Prussia and the Vatican relative to ecclesiastical matters will soon be settled, and amicable relations between the Vatican and Prussia will be renewed within a month.

CANADA.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC GUARANTEE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—The *Gazette* understands that there has been a slight change made in the arrangements with the dominion government for the guarantee of stock of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. Only $65,000,000 stock will be guaranteed—$55,000,000 now outstanding, and $10,000,000 in addition, which it is the intention of the company to issue. The remaining $35,000,000 will be lodged with the government, and as it is withdrawn to be placed upon the market. The company will deposit with the government the amount sufficient to cover the guarantee. The amount immediately required to secure for ten years the guarantee on $65,000,000 is about $16,000,000. Of this sum $9,000,000 was yesterday afternoon deposited by the company to the credit of the government, with agents of the Bank of Montreal in New York, the guarantee thus becoming an accomplished fact.

NEEDLE, SAW AND PLANE.

How New Haven Scholars are Learning to Use Tools.

Boston Herald.

It was announced last summer that there was a loud demand for the introduction of what we call industrial education in New Haven. In the Dwight school, in that city, Principal Camp has made a good beginning. A party who went through that school the other day found, according to the *Palladium*, that particular attention was paid to map drawing, and many of the pupils are quite proficient in this branch. The gentlemen then visited the industrial department under the charge of Miss Norman, where were twenty-four young misses busily engaged in embroidery, plain sewing and hemming. Some of the button-holes were very neatly worked. Some of the girls are very expert in chromo photography or transferring photographs from the originals to glass. They are in their element when they can achieve successful results. A few were engaged in crocheting, and they hardly looked up from their work, so intently engaged were they. None are admitted to this department except such as are perfect in their lessons and deportment. It is considered by them an honorable position, and the young misses work diligently to be enabled to spend their half hour in that room. The party then went into the basement, where a class of twelve boys were busily engaged in shoving planes and sawing boards. Twice a week they spend half an hour in the work room at their benches, under the tutelage of janitor George B. Judd, who superintends their operations. There are twenty-four boys in the classes, ranging from 10 to 16 years of age. They work here four days in the week. There are accommodations for only twelve, and they are consequently obliged to alternate the classes. On Mondays and Thursdays twelve of the boys practice with the tools, and Tuesdays and Fridays the other twelve have the privilege of using them. The youngsters made the shavings fly, and one would suppose, in looking at them, that they were trying to make carpenters' wages. They have made boxes which show they are quite proficient in mechanical skill. It is the intention of Superintendent Dutton to have them construct some trays for use in the school rooms in which to hold the earth by which lessons in geography are taught. The lessons began three weeks ago, and the hammer was first used. They were instructed how to strike a straight and effective blow. Afterwards they began to construct boxes, and after that the jack plane and surface and straight-edge planes were used. Then they were instructed in the art and mystery of the try-square. Then the smoothing and block planes were used, and then the panel saw. Mr. Camp obtained a lot of tools worth from $80 to $100 as an experiment. He is very enthusiastic and sanguine over the prospect, and is of the opinion that no matter what may be the future occupation of the boys that it will be advantageous to them to know how to handle carpenters' tools. The visitors were very favorably impressed with what they saw, and congratulated Mr. Camp upon the progress which the little fellows were making. The same rule as to perfect lessons and deportment is enforced which obtains in the girls' industrial department, and Mr. Camp says that the boys study diligently in order to obtain admission to the workroom. He hopes by next spring to be able to demonstrate that the industrial department has been a success, and he wishes, if possible, to introduce other industrial elements, such as the use of the lathe, working with tinsmiths' tools and other useful mechanical arts.

DE SAINT LADY.

A Strange Baptismal Scene in the "Old North State."

At a negro baptizing the other day a slim preacher took a fat sister down into the waters of a bayou. Just as he dipped her under the water she slipped from his grasp and glided under the root of a large cypress tree, from which entanglement it was impossible to extricate her until life was extinct. The preacher without the slightest show of embarrassment, raised his hands, and, turning to the crowd, exclaimed:

"The Lawd gibbeth, an' de Lawd taketh away; blessed be de name of de Lawd."

"Dat's all right so fur as de Lawd is concerned," replied the drowned woman's husband, "but what's I gwine to do? I ain't got no 'jection to de Lawd takin her away ef he 'vide me anodder wife 'bout de same size."

"De Lawd knows his own business," said the preacher.

"But dat ain't de pint," persisted the husband. "I wants a wife and I wants her right heah. Yerse'f tuck dat 'oman into de water, and I'se gwine to hole yere'f responsible. I'll giv yer ten minutes fer git me a wife, an' ef at de end of dat time you aint done made arrangements I'll maul yer till you couldn't baptize a cat. Does yer heah?"

The preacher reflected for a moment, and addressing a sister, said: "Sister Kate, to keep down a disturbance, won't yere'f marry de gen'lemen?"

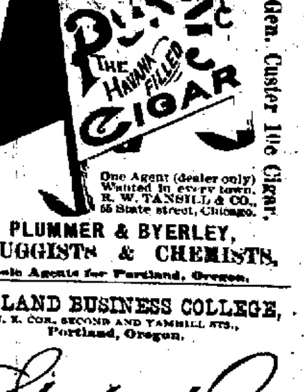
The sister agreed that immediate matrimony was somewhat in her line, and then the grief-stricken husband, turning to the preacher, exclaimed: "De settlement am satisfactory, brudder. Bress de saint lady."

Yellow Fever in Guaymas.

GUAYMAS generally can count on 4500 as her resident population, exclusive of Yaquis. On this day 1500 will comprise all her residents. How many have died of fear will never be known; but that many have died from this cause alone is indisputable. The symptoms of the disease, as developed here, have varied according to the nationality of the subject. Among the major portion of the Mexicans resident here it was not, in scarcely an instance, fatal. When it was fatal it was due more to want of proper care than to the disease itself. What its future effect on the commercial and residence status of Guaymas will be, time alone can tell, and from reports from the line of the Sonora Railroad Company it seems to have acted in a very virulent form where Americans were attacked. Few children have been taken down; but in almost every case when taken down they have died. One cause of the spread of the disease may have been that in accordance with an order of the board of health all the clothing, etc., of deceased was ordered destroyed, and in many instances this was not strictly observed. In one case the clothing of the party was taken off, and on examination a certificate of deposit of $60 was found, which was returned to the judge. Another party is reported to have been buried with some $600 in gold on his person (in a belt). So great was the dread of the contagion that hardly any one could be hired to handle a corpse.

WADLEY, GA.—Dr. H. L. Battle, Jr., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters are very popular in this section and give entire satisfaction."

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NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 9.

North Pacific com	29¾	Pacific Mail	40¾
North Pacific, pfd	64¾	Northwestern	125¼
Oregon & Transcon	48¾	Lake Shore	103¾
Oregon Imp. st'k	70	New York Central	110¾
Oregon Imp. bonds	91	Erie	29½
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foundation of Luther's marvelous success. Luther succeeded where Huss and other reformers had failed, not because he was a better saint than they, but because he was more of a man. And I am persuaded that success in all reformatory movements lies still in the same direction. What a man is, more than what he says, must determine the result of his work.

But Martin Luther's broad humanity could have been of little value to the world without the consecration of piety and the heroism of courage. Severe spiritual conflicts developed his conscience and led to the enlargement of his mind. When he had reached his eighteenth year he entered the university of Erfurt with the view of qualifying himself for the legal profession. He passed through the usual studies of the classics and the schoolmen, and took the degree of Doctor in Philosophy. Now a change began to come over his feelings. He felt that something was wrong within him. His conscience troubled him. Looking, one day, through the university library, he fell in with the Vulgate, and discovered to his astonishment that there were more gospels and epistles than were expounded in the classroom. He read the pages of his new treasure with heart overflowing with emotion. He resolved to go apart from society and study the bible, and he spent the next three years of his life in that study and in the study of Augustine. He became convinced that he was a sinner, and he applied to Romish priests to tell him what he ought to do in order to escape from the sense of guilt which he declared to be intolerable. Their words brought him no comfort. They told him to give up the bible; it would make him crazy. But a good providence watched over him, and Luther determined to fall back upon the bible. There he found the doctrine of the forgiveness of sins through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and rose up a new man. Thus you see it was the bible that paved the way for the reformation, just as it was the suppression of the bible that rendered the reformation necessary. Luther passed through a fearful spiritual conflict, and at times he thought the burden of sin would crush him. But when he clearly saw and accepted the great doctrine of justification by faith, so he tells us, he felt that his sins were taken away. God honored the study of his word, and he honors that study to day. I am convinced that all social and aiding work for the church and for the world must have its root deep down in the sacred scriptures. He afterwards translated the bible into German, and his entire life was a witness to the power of that wonderful book.

But apart from his broad humanity and deep piety, Luther was a man of remarkable courage. No timid, hesitating, vacillating character could have carried the reformation to so successful an issue. His was the boldness of righteousness. Single handed he fought against popes, kings, cardinals and the united enemies of the faith once delivered unto the saints. Sometimes he was deserted even by his most intimate and trusted friends. At such times he was accustomed to sing his famous version of the 46th psalm "Eine feste burg ist unser Gott." He found great strength and comfort in the study of the bible. Nothing could shake his courage. When he was on his way to Worms, his friends said, "The city is full of bishops and cardinals; they will burn you as they did John Huss." But nothing daunted, the bold reformer replied, "Although they should make a fire reaching from Worms to Wittenberg, and that should flame up to heaven, in the Lord's name I would pass through it. I will enter the jaws of this Behemoth and will break its teeth, and I will confess before it that Jesus is the Christ of God. Later in the journey his friend, Spalatin, sent a message urging him not to think of entering Worms. But Luther gazed steadfastly at the messenger and replied, "Go tell your master that even although there were as many devils at Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of the houses, yet would I enter it." When told that Duke George would certainly arrest him, he replied "If it rain Duke Georges for nine days together I will go." As Luther drew near the door which was about to admit him into the presence of his judges at the great diet of Worms he was met by a brave knight, the celebrated George of Freundsberg, whose name was everywhere the synonym of valor. The old knight, seeing Luther, tapped him on the shoulder, and shaking his head, scarred with many a battle, said kindly, "Poor monk! poor monk! thou art now going to make a nobler stand than I or any other captain has ever made in the bloodiest of battles. But if thy cause be just, and thou art sure of it, go forward in God's name and fear nothing. God will not forsake thee." A moment later and the door opened, and Luther passed into the presence of perhaps the greatest of all human tribunals. There, with a courage scarcely paralleled in all history, he defended the principles of Protestantism, justification by faith, an open bible, and the forgiveness of sins through repentance, belief in a crucified Savior—defended them before Charles V. and the assembled princes, statesmen, cardinals and ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic world. At last Luther was commanded to recant. That was a moment of the most awful and solemn destiny. The fate of future Protestantism, of millions and millions of our race, of empires and civilizations, trembled in the balance. Had Luther wavered for a moment, the cause, so far as human sight can discern, would have been lost. A hush as of death itself fell upon the awe-stricken assembly as, unattended and unadorned, clothed in the simple garments of a monk, and with no weapon in his hand but the New Testament, Luther stepped forward to confront the combined power, wealth and learning of the then civilized world, and not only to render his decision but to determine the spiritual fate of mankind. Never since the solemn and wonderful hour when our Savior, scourged, spit upon, despised, rejected and crucified by sinful men, bowed his sacred head upon the crimson altar of Calvary, and in the presence of an astonished heaven and a guilty world gave up the ghost—never since then was so solemn and momentous an hour. And it was Calvary wreathing in darkness and surrounding with earthquake the bleeding lamb of God that made Martin Luther's decision a possibility. For a moment the reformer gazed upon the vast assembly. A monk leaned forward and warned him of the stake and of the fagots that were waiting for him if he refused to recant. Some thought he was about to give way, and others were confident of his courage. Doubt, anxiety and perplexity sat upon every brow. It was for a moment only. Then came those deathless words that make our worship here to-night possible, and that will live so long as the human language continues: "It is neither safe nor prudent to do aught against conscience. Here stand I, I cannot otherwise. God assist me. Amen! Till such time, as either by proofs from holy scriptures, or by fair reason and argument, I have been confuted and convicted, I cannot and will not recant."

Free thought and justification by faith were the two foundation stones of Luther's work. He rescued through these, a world long bowed down under the heavy yoke of spiritual and intellectual bondage. Our civilization, literature, science, commerce are all traceable to that solemn and glorious moment when, moved by the holy spirit, the great reformer said: "It is neither safe nor prudent to do aught against conscience. Here stand I, I cannot otherwise. God assist me, Amen!" Great indeed is the value of Luther's work to this age. It is a constant source of courage and inspiration. So long as man remembers the cost of an open bible, religion, liberty and civil freedom, so long will it be impossible for the fires of faith and courage to die from the altars of Protestantism. But we have other battles to fight, and if we are worthy children of the reformation we will see to it that this country and these public schools are gloriously defended against priestly aggression. Protestant churches, free public schools and the word of the living God, these are the safeguards of republican institutions. Children of the Puritans, sons and daughters of America, this, your glorious heritage, is yours only as you love, cherish and defend it.

A Ball Movement in Bonds.

From the Chicago Herald.

The "man with a black mustache" is always suspected when a mysterious murder takes place. He was seen in Connecticut when Jennie Cramer died and later when Rose Ambler terminated her earthly career. Now there are people in Lincoln, Ill., who saw him hanging around that town the night before Zora Burns was murdered. The black-mustached man must go.

An old farmer living in the suburbs of Saco, Maine, has in his cellar nearly fifty barrels of wine. He will not drink it, sell it, give it away or throw it away. As he made it all himself, its sale would not only conflict with the state laws, but with national ones, and the property keeps improving in quality every year, to the exasperation of Mr. Andrews' fellow citizens. Some of it is already more than 20 years old.

—"*I had Salt Rheum for 19 years. Four packages of Dr. Benson's Skin Cure entirely cured me.*"—F. P. Lavalle, Merced, Cal. $1, at druggists.

THE LATE F. J. MELLIS.

A Tribute to his Memory by Rev. Dr. Bettelheim, Delivered at the Jewish Synagogue in this City.

Mr. Frank J. Mellis, a well-known resident of this city has expired, as reported in this paper, at Oakland, California, on the 2[illegible] of October. His remains were brought to this city by the steamer Queen of the Pacific. Rev. Dr. A. S. Bettelheim, rabbi of the congregation Ohabbai Shalome, at San Francisco, California, an old friend and colleague of the late Rev. Dr. Mellis, was invited to come here and to deliver the funeral oration. Yesterday at 10 o'clock a great number of friends, irrespective of creed, gathered around the rich floral offerings and metallic coffin, which enshrined the remains of the deceased and listened to the following oration: The Reverend Doctor took for his text, Psalms lxxvii., 6-12.

"I was called by my friends, the brothers of the deceased Frank J. Mellis, to perform in their behalf the last duties of love and appreciation. This day, eleven months ago I was requested to pay tribute to the remains of their beloved father, a pious and highly respected rabbi of Israel, the Rev. Marcus Mellis, Ph. D. Providence willed it otherwise, and a liberal-hearted and broad-minded Christian minister of this city occupied kindly my place and expressed words of condolence and sweet consolation to you—words worthy to flow from a tender heart of a good man. To-day I can only express my deepfelt sympathy with the words of an ancient rabbi, who spoke at the grave of Rabbi Eleazar Rabbi Abuha said: 'Our master Jose died and a great many of his virtues were inherited by his young son, Eleazar. Now as we are also burying a son, the standard-bearer of his father's virtues, we bury the father the light of Israel.' Once more I repeat his words with the same sincerity of feeling and sympathy. We bury to-day the true and faithful Dr. Mellis again. I had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Frank J. Mellis for many years. I knew him when he was struggling for a mere existence. He bravely fought the fight and with all his noble manhood he strove against the billows of time and accomplished his one grand aim in life—it was to provide for his aged and pious father—to surround him with his children, the sisters and brothers of the deceased; and this bright guiding star shone upon the path of our lamented Frank, inspired him with new courage and energy, never to deviate from the highway of duty, and led him safely into the port of success. The world calls a man who is successful in life without support and assistance, a self-made man; but my friends, when we search in the recesses of the history of such men, we find the indomitable iron will and incessant toil which often crown the human endeavors with success, are mostly if not always inherited. From his mother, a highly educated lady, who was the daughter of the widely known Mr. Marcus Winternitz, school director of the Imperial high school at Prague, our lamented Frank inherited strong intellect, punctuality in all the pursuits of life, firmness of character, courage and straightforwardness, and of his sacred father he inherited the filial trust and confidence, fearlessness and the tender feeling of love, friendship and sympathy for his fellow men. These inherited virtues, closely united, made him become an honorable citizen, a prudent and successful merchant, a grateful son, a loving brother a good Israelite. For, my friends, be it known unto you that to be a good Israelite, a faithful link of that nation which God has chosen to be the everlasting keeper of his holy will, must first of all be an honest and upright man, a loyal citizen. Above all that I have to praise of our lamented friend were his sympathetic feelings for his fellow man and the reliability of his friendship. If Frank was anybody's friend, he was a friend indeed, faithful in his promises, reliable in time of need and distress, never failing, never faltering to protect, to defend and to save him to whom he avowed friendship. His friendly devotion to me and mine will forever fill a page of pleasant recollections in the annals of my own life. My friends, this useful member of society, this strong and self-reliant man, our brother and friend, we have now to lay in a cold grave by the side of his sainted father. His smiling countenance will never more greet you in life, his hands will never assist and support the feeble and needy and his feet will never carry the noble frame in errands for charity and relief of the poor, the distressed widows and orphans. Dust will mingle with dust, but the soul, a spark of God's eternal spirit, will return to heaven, whence she came and meets a pure and pious soul of his saintly father to become a 'Mailite Yosher' for his deeply bereft family, and to invoke God's parental protection upon you. As a passing remark, I must right here say, that I am here a living witness for the purpose of vindicating the noble and stainless character of the late Rev. Dr. Marcus Mellis. I knew him for nearly thirty-five years. I was his successor, as rabbi at Mulnchengraetz, and though nearly thirty years have passed between his leaving of and my coming into that city, I am a living witness, and I thank God that I can testify before you here and before the world, that even after thirty years he was not forgotten by the members of his congregation. All inhabitants of that city, irrespective of creed, often remembered him in kindness, and spoke with love and reverence of him, their former rabbi and educator.

The many institutions of learning and charity, and for the promotion of the welfare of humanity, he called into existence, strengthened and made permanent in his old fatherland, he proved the truth of the saying of our sages, 'That living deeds are the best epitaphs of a man's worth and memory.' I exclaim honestly and sincerely, with the words of the holy scripture, 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.'

Both father and son have performed their task of life nobly, humbly and faithfully. The one stood as a sentinel of public morals, as a teacher of religion, and as an educator of the youth of his own children; and our lamented Frank, as a grateful son, a loving brother, a loyal friend and an upright man; and when the soul of this beloved son will meet the spirit of his father in the highest spheres of heaven, I am satisfied Rabbi Mellis will greet him saying: 'Son, my beloved son, thou hast done well! Happy are the parents who have not to be ashamed before God and the world on account of their children.' (Talmud.)

And in this, my friends, lays the greatest consolation in your great bereavement. Did I speak of consolation? Oh, my friends, while you are lamenting over the loss of a loving brother, a great many here present besides you, as well as myself, also need for our hearts the balm of Gilead; for we also lost in him a true, faithful and a loving friend. But I am not here to widen your grief and to lament; but to reach to you the cup of consolation in the name of holy religion. By taking our text to heart we shall not despair in grief and say that God has forgotten us or he has cast us off forever. We shall rather exclaim, 'Hylothi! this is my infirmity.' We are not able to scrutinize and judge the decrees of God. What he does is well done, done for our good we shall with humbleness bear under the decrees of heaven, praise him that he was so gracious to us, to give us even for a short time only such noble models of true manhood and goodness and purity of character. Yes, my friends, you were and are blessed indeed, for you can justly pride yourself in saying to the world: Marcus Mellis, that model without blemish, and Frank Mellis, that moral and industrious young man, the friend and admirer of all that is good and pure, they were and are ours. Saul and Jonathan—father and son—were loving and united in their lives, and in their death they were not separated. They were swifter than eagles—soaring aloft and aiming for the highest tenderness of life—they were stronger than the lions, strong and immutable in their character. May the Lord be gracious unto them and grant to their immortal souls heavenly bliss. Amen!

The Next Question.

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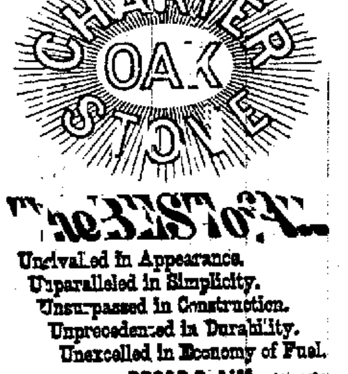
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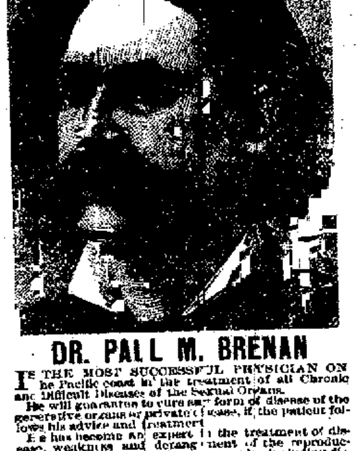
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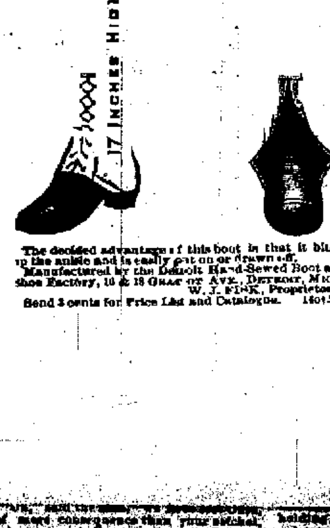
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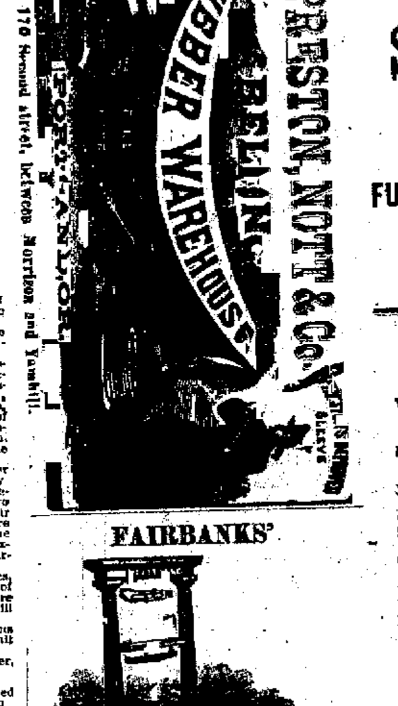
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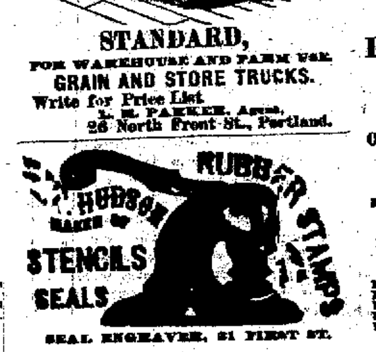
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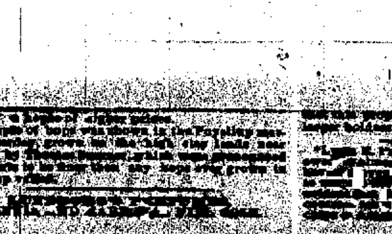
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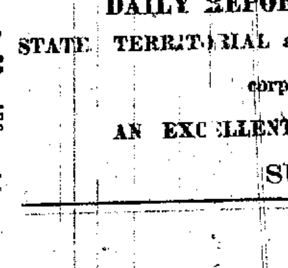
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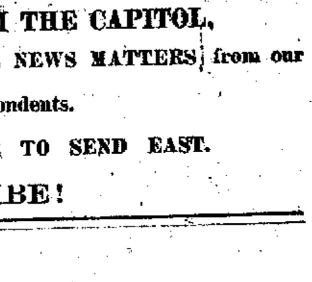
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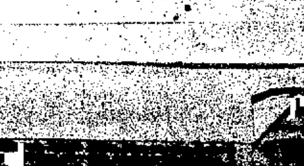
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MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1883.

ENGLISH LIQUOR LAWS.

An impression seems to prevail among many American liquor sellers that the effort to tax the liquor traffic in this country, and in other ways to place restrictions upon it, is an outgrowth of "puritanical intolerance," which finds no parallel in Europe. In fact, however, the liquor traffic in most if not in all European countries is regulated with a severity unknown in America. In England and Germany the regulations provided by law hedge the traffic about on all sides, with the distinct object of preventing the abuses to which it is known to be liable. A statement of some of the regulations under which the retail traffic in liquors is carried on in England is herewith offered as a matter of interest to large classes other than those engaged in the trade.

All persons in England who engage in the retail liquor trade must have license. The victuallers' license allows the person holding it to sell all kinds of drinks, but there are licenses granted for the sale of beer and cider; others for the sale of beer and wine; others for cider and perry, and still others for table beer only and for wine only. The houses at which beer is sold, without spirits, are called "beer houses," to distinguish them from the "publics," which operate under a victuallers' or "full" license. The houses resembling most closely the American saloon, are the two classes already singled out, viz. beer houses and publics, particularly the latter. The cost of a "full" license varies according to the annual value of the premises, said annual value to be taken at either the amount at which the place is rented, or the amount of rental it brings, or at an independent valuation, as the licensing authorities may determine. The license for a house of an annual valuation of $500 would cost $150 a year.

The power of granting or refusing licenses rests with the local magistrates, but should these dignitaries refuse to renew or transfer a license when requested to do so, the licensee having given bonds for the costs, may carry his grievance to the general or quarter sessions. In cases where a new license is applied for the decision of the magistrates is final, though if the license be granted, such grant is not valid until confirmed by a special licensing committee appointed by the magistrates from their own number, the members of which are supposed thoroughly to canvass the merits of the case. An applicant for a new license must give twenty-one days' notice to one of the overseers, and to the superintendent of police of the district. Also within twenty-eight days of the licensing session held by the magistrates a notice must be affixed and maintained between the hours of ten and five on two successive occasions upon the door of the house for which a license is sought, and on the door of the parish church or chapel or other conspicuous place, and such notice must also be advertised in a local paper on some day not more than four nor less than two weeks before the application, and on such day or days, if any, as may be fixed by the licensing justices. The plea usually made by the applicant is that a public house is needed in that particular locality, and it is all the better for his chances if he can get his application endorsed by the neighbors. The magistrates are held to the exercise of good discretion in the granting of these applications.

In our country the drink-sellers, particularly those of the lower order, insist on "running" all night; and perhaps half the crime that startles any given community is the fruit of these late hours of drinking and its attendant vices. Throughout the United Kingdom the hours of closing are regularly enforced. In Scotland the drinking houses must close all day on Sundays and from 11 P. M. to 8 A. M. on other days. In Ireland Sunday closing obtains everywhere, excepting Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Belfast. In these places the public houses open on Sunday from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M. The universal rule for other days is to close from 10 P. M. to 7 A. M. Sunday closing also obtains in Wales. In England the hours vary, according to locality. Thus, in London, within the four miles radius from Charing Cross, the public must be closed on ordinary days from a half hour after midnight to 5 A. M. On Saturdays they close at midnight and remain closed until 1 P. M. on Sunday. At 3 P. M. they again close until 6 P.M., remaining open then until 11 P. M. Houses beyond the above radius, but within the metropolitan police district, or in a place containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants, close at 11 P. M. on Saturday night, opening on Sunday from 12:30 P. M. to 2:30 P. M., and from 6 to 10 o'clock at night. During the week the hours of closing in these places are from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M. Houses situated elsewhere, that is, in the country districts, close at 10 o'clock every night, but otherwise their hours are the same as those governing houses in larger towns. There are a few places in England where, by special act of parliament, the publics are closed all day on Sundays. It is interesting to note how the existing laws give encouragement both to Sunday closing and early closing. Publicans who will agree to shut up their places on Sundays and to close them on other days one hour sooner than stipulated time, get a two-sevenths rebate from their license money, or a one-seventh reduction for doing either one of these things. For selling after the hours the publican is liable to a fine of not exceeding $50 for the first offense and of $100 for the second, and to prove sale and consumption in a case of this kind it is not necessary to show that any money passed or any liquor was actually consumed. It is enough to show to a reasonable certainty that liquor was to be consumed and proof of consumption is held in law to be evidence of sale. Upon those found in public houses after hours a fine of not exceeding $10 may be imposed, lodgers and travelers, of course, excepted. A bona fide traveler is one who is three miles distant from where he slept the night before. To such a person the publican may supply liquor at any hour of the day or night, and if he uses proper diligence to ascertain the truth, he is not liable for any deception an applicant may practice upon him. But the applicant for refreshments as a traveler, if not three miles from home, is liable to a fine of $15.

Again, each house must display a sign plainly announcing what its license allows to be sold there, and the license must be produced whenever demanded by either the police or revenue officials. Police constables must be allowed entrance to the premises at any time, under a penalty of from $25 to $50. At the same time, the publican must not give or sell liquor to one of these men when on duty, or the law will mulct him again for from $50 to $100. Standard measures must be used, and the penalties for adulteration are very heavy. For allowing women of low character upon his premises, the keeper renders himself liable in the sum of from $50 to $100, and a like penalty is incurred if the house be used for gaming or betting. Any licensed person permitting drunkenness or any violent, quarrelsome or riotous conduct to take place on the premises, or selling liquor to any drunken person, is liable to be fined $50 for the first offense and $100 for the second. What makes it specially of interest to the keepers of these houses to avoid breaking the law is that every conviction secured against them is entered in the license register and may, at the discretion of the magistrates, be indorsed upon the publican's own license papers, two such indorsements calling for the forfeiture of those instruments and disqualifying the man from engaging in the business for five years thereafter. Owners of property are also interested in having law-abiding tenants, for a conviction militates against the house, as well as the man, only a few such being needed to entirely close the premises. For some offenses the license must be forfeited upon first conviction, as for instance where the premises have been used as a brothel, or where an internal communication has been made between the house licensed and some other having no license. Detection in the latter case exposes the offender, not simply to the summary forfeiture of his license, but to a fine of $50 for every day such communication existed.

In England laws are not made to be spit upon, and there is a wholesome public sentiment which refuses to tolerate for a moment any defiance of a statute. It is plain that if we could eradicate from the liquor traffic in this country the vices and abuses which the enforcement of laws like these has eradicated from it in England we should be rid of its evils and nearly all its grossness, and the liquor traffic in this country is to have nearly its own way. Between those who are trying to prohibit it utterly and those in the endeavor to restrain it even in part, and those who are opposed to all restraint, it succeeds in running along without molestation.

WEST VIRGINIA RED MEN.

It is the opinion of many careful observers of our system of government, men who are able in some degree of seeing "things as they are in themselves," to use Lord Bacon's phrase, that its weakest point is in the tendency to the enactment of laws for whose enforcement no adequate machinery is provided. The fact that laws are moral does not of itself make them strong. It may indeed be an element of their weakness. Unless they are capable of enforcement through the executive machinery of the state or municipality it matters not how strong their moral sanctions are, they will prove to be weak and worse than useless. For all experience has shown that demoralization inevitably follows upon any general unpunished law-breaking, whether the act prohibited, standing by itself, is moral or immoral. A striking illustration of this is found in the experience of the government in trying to prevent illicit distilling in the mountain regions of the southern states. In those regions remote from facilities for transportation the laws from the earliest days of the government found profit in distilling their grain and fruit upon their own places. No home market could usually be found for the spirits produced, and even when it became necessary to send them away to seek a purchaser it cost less to transport the manufactured product than it would to have forwarded the materials from which they were made. Farmers engaged in distilling have been generally disposed to complain against the imposition of a tax upon this method of making their crops profitable. The first rebellion that broke out after the adoption of the constitution was the whisky rebellion in western Pennsylvania in 1793, owing to the levying of a tax on whisky, and it took all of Washington's courage and decision to bring it to a bloodless end. In the mountain regions of the southern states it was inevitable that men just emerged from rebellion against the southern states would pay little attention to a tax it was not difficult to evade. The tax was so high that illicit distilling yielded large returns, and, as a result, more and more persons were induced to engage in the business.

The government has tried to prevent it, and sacrificed a large number of lives in the attempt. The people of those regions have come to look upon an internal revenue officer as their enemy, very much as the people of the Scotch Highlands look upon the exciseman, or the inhabitants of the Isle of Man upon a custom house officer. The tax was lowered a few years ago principally because it was believed that a less tax could be more surely and cheaply collected and consequently a larger revenue derived from the business. But evasions of the law still continue, and the government is as much baffled as ever by the boldness, cunning and desperation of the moonshiners. One of the most remarkable instances of the demoralization which has resulted from a course of unpunished law-breaking, running through nearly two decades, has recently come to light through the exposure of an organization in West Virginia styled "Red Men." This order, singularly enough, was organized by a special agent of the government sent into the region to break up illicit distilling. The ostensible object of the organization was to play the part of a vigilance committee in breaking up cattle thieving and ridding the country of bad characters. They took their name from the color of the gown and hooded mask which they wore. The costume itself was sufficient to create terror among the half-civilized beings whom the regulators undertook to discipline. If some brutal fellow thrashed his wife, it was reported to the order, which would then meet and pass sentence. At midnight they would enter the offender's house, drag him out of bed, strip him, make him hug a big tree, and then whip him over the back until he cried for mercy and promised to behave himself in future. The culprit was made to hug the tree by having two stalwart men on the other side hold fast to the victim's hands. So many thieves and brutes were treated in this way that crimes began to decrease rapidly. The membership of the order became larger every day. It had no political significance, republicans as well as democrats belonging to it. A written agreement bound them together, the first and last sentences of which were modeled after the beginning and ending of the Declaration of Independence. Part of it read as follows: "We pledge ourselves and affirm a solemn obligation to keep the workings of this organization secret, and any violation of this rule will receive such punishment as the majority may direct. To the performance of our duties and in a firm reliance on the protection of a divine providence we mutually pledge to each other our lives and our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Within the order there was an inner circle that did the work of collecting blackmail from the stills, for which its founder really intended it. The department meanwhile was kept in good humor by bogus reports of his success in putting an end to breakers of the law. But the leader grew bolder and more unscrupulous, until at last one of his tools was arrested and made a clean breast of the whole story. As published in a letter to the Baltimore *Sun*, from which these facts have been condensed, it reads like a page out of eighteenth century history, and yet it has its practical bearings and suggestions. It shows, as we have already said, that the worst results to public morals inevitably follow the failure to enforce laws because of a sharp collision between local sentiment and their enforcement. No law should be made without providing it with an adequate means of enforcement. It is often argued that a law, even if it cannot be enforced, is valuable as an expression of the public condemnation of a particular evil. If the law is not enforced it is a failure even as an expression of condemnation. Washington once said, "Government is not influence." The difference between influence and government is not appreciated by the advocates of legislation for the purpose simply of outlawing citizens of the state.

Of course it will not be understood that in giving Mr. Dell opportunity to make a statement concerning an incident with which his name was connected on Friday night last we are acquiescing in his presentation of the matters under examination. But since it is a rule of this paper to allow every one a hearing we let Mr. Dell speak for himself. It is satisfactory to find him saying that Besser's conduct in taking the paper was inexcusable; but it seems necessary also to remark that the theory Mr. Dell has invented to save the mayor's integrity is not likely to find many ardent believers. The idea that Chapman signed the document without knowing its contents is not, in fact, supported either by the document itself or by the mayor's own conduct; and moreover his own printed letter on the subject disproves it. Had Mr. Dell been intending to take this position he ought to have engaged as the mayor's counsel before that letter was written. As to the "Besser piracy," Mr. Chittenden plainly saw that the thing was what is called in common speech "a put up job," and as Mr. Dell had appeared as an attorney for the mayor, Mr. Chittenden's remark—though Mr. Dell now shows that it was founded on erroneous surmise—was quite a natural one. On the part of this paper there can be no purpose to misrepresent Mr. Dell or any one else. But, let us ask, what was any person to infer from the performance of Friday night, but that it was the fruit of a conspiracy to get possession of a paper which had been giving the parties who made it a great deal of trouble?

In Georgia eight men have been convicted of kukluxism, their offense being that of brutally whipping negroes to intimidate them from voting for Emory Speer for congress. The trial lasted five days and was ably and fairly conducted on both sides, and the judge's charge contained very healthy doctrine for that climate. He said to the jury "that nothing has tended so much to bring this southern country into disgrace—nothing has tended so much to put the balance of the United States against us as this kind of outrages. They are mean, they are disgraceful, they are horrible, they are things which people out of this country cannot comprehend or understand." The verdict was a surprise to everybody in the court, and some of the cowardly assassins were so overawed that they broke down sobbing. The punishment provided is imprisonment for from one to six years. There is a motion for a new trial and, therefore a chance that the men may escape, but the moral effect of this conviction is of great value. If southern judges and juries in other states will follow this example the terrorizing of the colored people will soon cease, for those white assassins are not fond of punishment. The result of this trial will throw some light, also, upon the declarations of democratic organs that the stories of such outrages are republican campaign lies.

On Wednesday morning last THE OREGONIAN, speaking from the returns at hand, said the republicans had won a sweeping victory in New York. The *Standard* has been trying to "poke fun" at THE OREGONIAN ever since. But after all, neighbor, how much does it lack of a sweeping republican victory? Last year the democrats had nearly 200,000 majority in New York, and two-thirds of the legislature. This year the head of the republican state ticket is elected by about 14,000 and the republicans have a decisive majority in both branches of the legislature, while the democrats have elected the state comptroller and attorney general by 10,000 to 12,000. As a matter of fact, however, no one supposes that the presidential election of next year will be much affected by the present year's voting. The significant thing in the result of this year is the intimation to the democratic party that the sure thing it has been counting on will cost it a terrible fight next year, with very doubtful prospects of success. The republicans may not ..., but cannot require the statement that they seem to have a better chance of it than they had a year before Garfield's election.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that one of the clerks employed in the postoffice in that city received the other day this letter from Postmaster Huidekoper: "I am informed that there is considerable discussion of political and other matters which do not pertain in any way to the postoffice business during the time when you are on duty, and that you are one of the principal disputants. This being the case, I do not consider that your services are worth $800 per annum, and unless I am satisfied that you totally refrain in the future from discussing all matters not connected with the regular business which may arise in the course of your duty you may expect your salary to be at the rate of $600 per annum." This is the kind of civil service reform that amounts to something. Pay the postmasters and other officers for the actual performance of their duties, just as employes in business establishments are paid, and not for time spent in sloshing around in politics, and the service would soon be reformed.

The revolution effected by the cotton gin was hardly greater than that which a successful cotton-picking machine would produce; and it is said that such a machine has been invented by a master machinist of South Carolina. Its capacity has been tested and found to be a ton of seed cotton every day of ten hours, and its inventor believes its capacity can be doubled so that it will pick two tons of seed cotton—equivalent to three bales of lint—daily. Even if the invention falls in most respects its production will remain an important event, presaging the appearance of still more ingenious inventions by which the southern cotton of the not distant future is certainly to be taken from the plant in the field.

"I must call your attention again," says Chief Watkinds, "to the books of my predecessor." Then follows a criticism upon Lappeus' system of bookkeeping. It is not probable that Lappeus could pass muster anywhere as an expert accountant. But it may be supposed without much danger of violence to truth, that his style of bookkeeping is at least as coherent and artistic as that for which Mr Watkinds became so justly famous while superintendent of the penitentiary. It is funny indeed to find Watkinds passing as an expert and critical accountant, and sitting in judgment on the bookkeeping of his predecessor.

Last September a landlady in England was fined 5s and costs for selling communion wine during the prohibited hours of Sunday, and the sexton of the church, situated directly opposite the White Swan, who bought the wine, was convicted in a penalty of 1s for being found on licensed grounds during prohibited hours. There is a great difference between the enforcement of prohibition under a strong government, in which office holders are a distinct class, and its enforcement under a government like ours, whose executive powers are weak.

An interesting feature of the political contest in New York, was a bolt in the Poughkeepsie senatorial district. The republican candidate there was proven to have expressed joy when Garfield was shot, and still greater joy when he was dead. He was a "stalwart," a follower of Conkling and a fool. The leading republican paper in the district, after obtaining the proofs, denounced him with great bitterness and strongly advocated the election of the democratic candidate, who, it is almost needless to say, was overwhelmingly chosen.

An implement of destruction has been invented by Mr. Shields, of Copwood, Mississippi, and called the Mississippi Sweepstakes, which is destined to assume importance if found to be successful. It is a gun which shoots 4000 balls at the explosion of one cap, enough to kill 800 men out of a regiment of 1000, at 300 feet, and cover a space of 100 yards at that distance.

Since the beginning of the year there have been throughout the United States nearly seventy prisoners legally executed, while some of that number have met their deaths by lynching. The southern states furnished twenty-six of the lynched, of whom twenty-two were negroes. Of the thirty-five lynched in the north, sixteen cases happened in Montana.

Ruskin says: "Be assured that all the best things and treasures of this world are not to be produced by each generation for itself, but we are all intended, not to carve our work in snow that will melt, but each race of us to be rolling a great white gathering snow-ball higher and higher, larger and larger along the Alps of human power."

Chief Watkinds has made a great mistake in identifying himself as he has done with Chapman and Besser. He can't back a minute too soon.

MEETING NOTICE.

Harmony Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 12—Regular meeting will be held this evening at 7 o'clock. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. W. A. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

Longshoremen, Attention.—All members of Longshoremen's Protective Union, No. 2, will assemble at their hall this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. By order of ALEX. KEEGAN, President.

DIED.

RITH—Jennie Jones, daughter of Dr. Wm. Jo... Born Oct. 25; died Nov. 11.

Schwab & Bro., Artistic Printers, 122 Front.

NEW TO-DAY.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD OR METAL AT THE West shore office, 122 Front.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing. Apply at No. 109 Pine, bet. Fifth and Sixth. 12t

FOR SALE—THREE NICE LOTS, GOOD HOUSE, cistern, etc., corner of Market and Thirteenth; for $2500, worth $4000. T. D. RUMPLE, Congle's sh... 110 Front street.

FOR SALE—22 ROOMS, THOROUGHLY FURnished and centrally located, on Third street; everything new and first class; every room rented; income $250 per month; three years' lease; will be sold cheap for cash, as owner is obliged to leave the city on account of sickness; 4 Washington street. BURROWS & OLIVER.

BARGAINS THIS DAY IN BLANKETS.—THE City Dry Goods Store, 145 Third st.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE DESK-ROOM AT ... Front st.

JUST RECEIVED.

100 BARRELS

FAIRBANK'S WINTER-STRAINED

LARD OIL,

From Chicago Direct via N. P. R. R. For sale in quantities to suit. WHITTIER, FULLER & CO., 50 Front st.

Writing Lessons

Afternoon and Evening at the

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Cor. Second and Yamhill Sts.

BAZAAR!

THE LADIES OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH Will hold a Bazaar at Central School Building, Sixth st. bet. Alder and Morrison, EVERY EVENING, From Tuesday, Nov. 13, to Wedn'day Nov. 21. ADMISSION ... 25 cts—Season Tickets ... $1. Doors open at 7 P. M. 12n5

NOTICE.

Owing to the contemplated withdrawal of Mr. Greenberg from our firm, we offer our complete stock of

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Opera and Field Glasses, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.

At wholesale rates, being lower than these goods can be bought in any retail establishment in the United States. The reputation of the firm is sufficient guarantee as to the genuineness and standard of goods as represented.

Our Diamond Stock

Is as large as any on the coast, and consists of the very latest styles in mounted rings, studs, bar pins, ear rings, bracelets, etc., as well as unset stones, always ranging from the smallest to four-karat stones, in singly and carefully-matched pairs.

In Watches,

Our stock consists of gold and silver chronograph and repeaters, every style of American watch movement, in key and stem-winder, both in gold and silver cases. Silver watches from $7 to up; Nickel, Pioneer, Eagle, Centennial, and Ruskoff, $7 50 each; Nickel Chatelaines and watches, $5. Our stock of jewelry, both solid and rolled-gold, comprises the latest designs, and prices will speak for themselves.

An elegant stock of French marble, as well as a complete line of the well-known Seth Thomas Clock Co.'s Clocks are offered at trade discount rates.

Lemaire's Opera Glasses,

The finest make in the world, from $6 up.

In Solid Silverware,

Our fancy pieces will be sold at greatly reduced rates. Teaspoons, solid silver, $5 25 up, per set; tablespoons, solid silver, $14 25 up, per set; tableforks, solid silver, $14 75 up, per set.

In Silverplated Ware,

Tea sets of six pieces, berry dishes, cake baskets, castors, pitchers and swing sets, at rates in conformity with the general reduction.

1847 ROGERS BROS., Meriden, Conn.,

Not Wm. Rogers nor Rogers Bros. & Sons, teaspoons per set, $1 12; tablespoons per set, $2 25; tableforks, per set, $2 75.

The public may rest assured that they will positively save money by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Parties in the interior can order goods to be sent them per Wells, Fargo & Co. or North Pacific Express Co., with privilege to examine in express office, on sending us sufficient to guarantee express charges, which amount will be deducted from price of articles, should selection be made.



Board of Trade.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Trade will be held at its rooms in New Market Block on Monday evening, the 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. [10nd2t] F. K. ARNOLD, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar ($1 00) per share upon its capital stock, on Nov. 10, 1883. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of this company, southeast corner of First and Stark streets, Portland, Or. J. A. BRUMSEY, Acting Manager Oregon Branch. 11n3t

NEW TO-DAY.

INVITED!

EVERYBODY! EVERYBODY!

GRAND

EXHIBITION

Thursday Evening, Nov. 15.

A GLORIOUS DISPLAY —OF THE— Greatest Variety —OF— BEAUTIFUL GOODS Ever Shown in this Locality, Excelling any Public or Private Fair or Bazaar to which the Portland Public has yet been Invited.

STEAM TOYS WORKING.

MECHANICAL TOYS IN MOTION.

Telegraph Lines in Operation.

Hydraulic Toys in Their Element.

SUPERB PLUSH GOODS.

Elegant New Bisques and Bronzes,

BOHEMIAN GOODS,

The Rarest Productions of Every Portion of the Globe.

—THE— BIGGEST DOLLS EVER SEEN.

Store will be closed at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Re-open at 7:30 for

GRAND DISPLAY.

NO GOODS SOLD THAT EVENING

A Souvenir of the Occasion to Every Visitor.

FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

CAUTION

To Piano Buyers.

THE ONLY REAL

DECKER PIANO

—IS THE—

Decker Bros.

KOHLER & CHASE,

Are the only authorized Agents for this coast.

THERE ARE MANY UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES who have copied the name of DECKER BROS. as near as they dare, and have put their cheap instruments upon the market, expecting to profit upon the popularity and unequaled merits of the DECKER PIANO.

The courts have punished some parties and forbid any of them to use the name "Decker" alone, as DECKER BROS. have the sole right to its use as a trade mark. Beware of deception and false representations. Apply to Kohler & Chase for further information.

153 Third street, Portland.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

There is about to appear in market a Cigarette and Tobacco called

GOLD BAR.

The manufacturers thereof assure the public that ITS EQUAL HAS NEVER BEEN IN MARKET. It has been secured at a great expense, and no trouble spared to make the above named CIGARETTES and TOBACCO superior to all now existing. It is for sale at all principal Cigar and Tobacco houses.

MAIN OFFICE, 419 BATTERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

ROLLER SKATING THIS AFTERNOON AND evening at the Pavilion.

3000 ACRES

—OF— GOOD LAND NEAR PORTLAND.

Dry and well watered; a first-class stock farm; can be had cheap and on good terms. Inquire at No. 157 Third street, Portland.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK —OF— LOUISE RIAL, Supported by ...

MONDAY ... "Ticket-of-Leave-Man."
TUESDAY ... "London Assurance."
WEDNESDAY ... "East Lynne."
THURSDAY ... "Rough Diamond" and "Oliver Twist."
FRIDAY ... Benefit of Louise Rial.

First production on any stage of the beautiful drama adapted from the French by Peter Robinson, Esq., entitled

CORALIE!

Saturday Matinee and night to be Announced.

WANTS.

WANTED—ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE for housekeeping. Apply at grocery store corner Sixth and Alder. 10n3

RESPONSIBLE PERSON WISHES TO RENT furnished house or will buy furniture. State number rooms and particulars. Address "L. D. K." this office. 1fn3

ADOPTION.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF means would like to adopt a little girl between the age of 2 and 7 years. Address MRS. J. W. BELL, postoffice. 10n3

WANTED—A COUNTER SUITABLE FOR A broker's office. Address "Banker," this office. 7n5

WANTED—A FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF safe, with steel money chest. Address "Banker," this office. 7n5

PERSONAL—WOMEN'S COMMISSION HOUSE and Employment Agency, for women only. Cor. Third and Pine sts.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STATIONARY engineer to run an engine; best of references given. Address, stating wages, R. M. CARLTON, Yamhill county, Oregon. 8n6

WANTED—A POSITION TO DRIVE DELIVERY wagon for some grocery store by a good reliable man. For reference call on J. E. BOYNTON, at Ladd & Tilton's bank. 10n2

WANTED—SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS nurse. Apply at 106 Sixth st., bet. Stark and Washington. 11t

A BOOKKEEPER WHOSE EVENINGS ARE unemployed wishes an engagement to take charge of a set of books on reasonable terms; references. Address "G.," this office. 14oif

CHINESE HOUSE SERVANTS PROMPTLY furnished. ANDREW KAN, 64 Washington st. 21f

HELP WANTED.

BUSHEL MAN WANTED AT NO. 11, NORTH Second st. 11n3

WANTED—BOY AT F. E. BRIGHAM'S, 103 First street. 11n

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 258 K st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh. 11nif

A GOOD COOK WANTED—LIBERAL WAGES. Enquire N. W. cor. 8th and Taylor sts. 11n6

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Swedish or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 407 Third st., bet. Hall and Harrison. 11n3

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SCANDINAvian girl wants a situation to do general housework; thoroughly competent. Call at 74 Montgomery street. 11n5

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK; Scandinavian preferred. Apply between 9 and 12, this morning, No. 165 Salmon st., cor East Park. 8nif

A DRESSMAKER WANTED—AT 50 WASHINGton st., at MRS. STIMSON'S. 7n6

WANTED—SMART BOY AT NO. 24 N. FRONT st. JOS. WAGNER & CO. 8nif

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE ON THIS coast for new and fast-selling books; good pay. Address A. ROMAN, 120 Sutter st., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ACTIVE, WIDE awake, smart men and women to canvass for our rapid selling books. Cut this out and address at once A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal. 24jtf

TO LET—ROOMS.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT IN private family. No children. Use of bath. Apply 335 Yamhill st. 11n6

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 11 N. Fifth, corner of A; or ground floor will be rented for light housekeeping. 11n2

LARGE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with bay window; suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire at No. 195 South First street. 11n2

UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing, 315 First street; new house; central location; everything kept neat and clean. Respectable people only need apply. 11nSadtf

TO RENT—A NICE, FURNISHED ROOM. INquire at 16 Clay street. 9nif

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT, 173 Taylor street; gentlemen preferred. 10n6

FOR RENT—SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED rooms; board if desired. Inquire at 20 Fifth st. 10n3

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR two gents, each $10 per month. 208 Second st. 10n3

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUNNY FRONT room; desirable location; private family, 298 Third street. 10t

THE CHEAPEST ROOMS IN PORTLAND ARE at the new Veto Lodging House, corner Front and Jefferson. 9n6

UNFURNISHED ROOMS—FOR GENTLEMEN; centrally located. Apply at the Young Men's Christian Association, First street, between Washington and Alder. 9n6

FOR RENT—ROOM SUITABLE FOR OFFICES, etc. Apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 123 Front st., City. 8t

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED complete for housekeeping; both hot and cold water. Also one suite, handsomely furnished, for gentleman or gentlemen and wife, with board if desired; references exchanged. Inquire at room 4, 233 First st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET AT 148 YAMHILL street. 4nif

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. INquire at No. 230 Yamhill. 4nif

EN SUITE AND SINGLE—FINE ACCOMMODAtions for families; bath, fire and gas. N. E. cor. of First and Montgomery streets. 17o

THE PORTLAND LODGINGS, NEW 3-STORY building, North Third st., b. t. B and C. Furniture, Bedding, etc., all new. Furnished rooms by the week or month. Night Lodgings, price according to rooms.

FOR RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE for 12 months; cor. of Nineteenth and E. Apply immediately to Bishop Morris, or Dr. Hill at Bishop Scott Grammar School. 17s

ROOMS AND BOARD.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, with board; references. 182 Seventh st. 27o

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT; gas, bath, etc., with or without board; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 281 Morrison, cor Pacific sts.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single; bath included; with or without board. Inquire at 87 Seventh street, bet. Stark and Oak. Holtn6ad

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS TO LET AND FURniture for sale—Apply at 121 4th St. 11n6

NEW HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS AND BATH FOR rent, furniture for sale. Inquire at 123 N. Twelfth street, or of DR. WM. JONES, 51 First st. 10otf

LODGING HOUSE OF 60 BEDS IN ALBINA TO let. Apply at MRS. FORD'S, Railroad street. 8n6

FOR RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house; will let to a small family only. Address P. O. Box 678, City. 8ntf

FOR RENT.

CITY FARM FOR RENT—25 ACRES IN THE city of Salem, 12 acres of which is garden land; house, barn, orchard, etc.; four blocks from state capitol. T. A. SHANE, 147 Third st. 24otf

FARM TO RENT OR SELL—400 ACRES, SIX miles from Lebanon, in Willamette valley; mixed stock and wheat farm; price $10 per acre. Apply to WILLIAM REID, 51 First street. 19otf

LOST.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING CURrency and coin, gold medal and valuable papers. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office. 11nt

PLATO'S AGENCIES.

Plato's Business Agency, Plato's Inventor's Agency, Plato's Collection Agency, Plato's Employment Agency. ROOM 11, FIRST ST., COR. WASH., P. O. BOX 800.

PATENTS OBTAINED, RECORDS EXAMINED, drawings made; all information furnished; think, improve, invent. Address PLATO'S AGENCY.

THE MUTUAL SELF-ENDOWMENT ASSOCIAtion pays its members in five equal payments during life. Address Local Manager PLATO.

RUMMELIN & GUTMAN,

88 First st., bet. Stark and Oak, Portland, Or.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURS

Offer at Lowest Prices

SEAL-SKIN GARMENTS!

Latest Style and Good Fit Guaranteed. Best Alaska Quality and London Dye Warranted.

Best Satin & Silk Circulars

With Fine and Durable Fur Linings. Also an Extra Fine Stock of

Ladies, Misses & Gentlemen's Furs!

New Goods and Latest Styles.

FUR TRIMMINGS,

Robes, Rugs, Buffalo Skins and Coats.

Buckskin and Winter Gloves

OF THE BEST MAKE. 9oclmt

BLUMENTHAL'S TRUNK PALACE

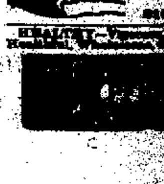
—THE— Leading and Pioneer Trunk Dealer —OF THE— PACIFIC COAST.

Carrying the Largest and Finest Stock of Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Traveling and Tourists' Bags EVER DISPLAYED IN PORTLAND.

A. Blumenthal, NO. 108, FIRST ST.

We have no branch houses in Portland.

SCHOOL TAXES—THE TAX ROLL FOR SCHOOL District No. 1 is now in the hands of the school Clerk for collection at 34 Morrison street, S. E. corner Third. Taxes will be received until 6 o'clock in the evening. WM. GRONACH, JR., School Clerk.



L. FELDMANN & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware, And Manufacturers of Brooms and Brushes, No. 25 Front street.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! SLAB WOOD—$1 50 PER LOAD—FROM WEID... W. A. E. L. & CO.

SEED! TIMOTHY SEED! We are prepared to fill all orders. ... EHRLING & F... Front and Alder street, Portland.

North Pacific com...	29½	Pacific Mail...	40½
North Pacific, pfd...	64½	Northwestern...	125½
Oregon & Transcon...	48¾	Lake Shore...	100½
Oregon Imp. st'k...	79	New York Central...	116½
Oregon Imp. bonds...	93	Erie...	29½
Western Union...	79½		

CITY.

PURIFIED.—Martha Washington Circle No. 1, Daughters of Liberty, concerning which it was rumored a week ago that trouble had been created within its circumference, now feels that it has passed through a process of purification. At least this is what the members who did not step down and out, and who still hold the fort, think about the matter. One of the gentlemen connected with the society, in conversation with an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday, said: "The order is in a prosperous condition in Portland financially and otherwise. The membership is large and continually increasing. The objects of the order are founded upon love of country and patriotism, and are in favor of free education and sustaining free institutions generally. Good, moral character is the eligibility for membership. Many of Portland's best citizens are members."

HAVING A PLEASANT TIME.—Tom and William Bennett were brought into the city jail about 12 o'clock last night. From their appearance they had been having the kind of a time enjoyed by the monkey and the parrot while their mistress was at church. One of them had been arrested an hour or two earlier for assaulting a Ottoman and had been released on putting up $20 for bail. The two had afterward met and, as policeman Putnam states, were creating a disturbance when he took them in charge. On the way to the jail they kicked up a row with the officer, and after a desperate struggle were subdued and run in. Their mother, who had been trying to get them home, put up $10 for their bail on charges of resisting an officer and disorderly conduct. They will have a chance to explain to-day.

MULTNOMAH'S TOTAL TAX.—Sheriff Sears has filed his bond of $45,000 in the office of the county clerk and received from the latter the tax roll of Multnomah county for 1883. The sureties upon the bond were Messrs. F. D. W. Hardenburg, D. P. Thompson, J. W. Braxe, J. B. Kellogg and C. M. Wiberg. The total amount which the taxpayers of this county are required to contribute this year is $275,389 43, divided as follows: County tax, $105 318 63; state tax, $97,092 07; school tax, $72,977 73. The amounts collected in 1882 were: County tax, $102,373 91; state tax, $93,368 91; school tax, $51,197 96; total, $247,790 78. The sheriff announces himself as ready this morning and hereafter to receive taxpayers at his office during the regular office hours.

FOLLOWED BESSER'S EXAMPLE.—William Steinberger was arrested by constable Grant at East Portland on Saturday evening on a charge of embezzlement. It seems that Steinberger purchased a rifle from an old German named Schmidt for $40, paying $12 down. Finding out afterward that he could buy a new rifle for less money, he asked Schmidt to take his shooting iron back and return the $12. This was agreed to, and Schmidt, not having the money, gave a note for the $12, upon which Steinberger walked off with the rifle and the note both. He had evidently heard of Besser's style of taking a contract. He gave bail for his appearance before Justice Greene to-day in the sum of $10.

BETTER GO SLOW.—It would seem that any one who knew enough to drive a horse should know enough to drive slowly over such bridges as that on First street, over Marquam's gulch. But nothing is more common than for people to drive across that structure at full speed, especially at night. The policeman in that quarter of the town has such an excessive beat that he cannot be at the bridge much of the time, and this fact is taken advantage of by those who "ride in the chaises." Thomas Wilson, however, was caught in the act of speeding his team across the bridge yesterday and arrested. He deposited $5 as bail for his appearance to-day to answer to the charge.

LAID TO REST.—D. M. Hallet a resident of Portland, died at his residence on Market street on Friday last, and was buried yesterday afternoon by the Odd Fellows, of which order he was an honored member. Mr. Hallet was well and favorably known in this city. He leaves a wife and one child, and, to add to the grief of the bereaved wife the child—the only survivor of seven—is dangerously ill. By his honorable and dignified course through life, Mr. Hallet had endeared himself to a large number of warm friends, who heartily sympathize with his distressed wife in this untimely and painful misfortune. His death terminated a three weeks' illness from typhoid fever.

HOTEL KEEPERS' CONTINUED OPPOSITION.—The trouble between the hotel keepers and the United Carriage and Baggage Transfer Company is not yet ended. The Bonifaces have resolved to send out agents to inform travelers coming to Portland that hotel coaches will carry them to and from all steamers free of charge. On Tuesday there will be a meeting for the purpose of arranging a request to be presented to the railroad officials that the U. C. & B. Co.'s circulars, bearing the indorsement of the hotel keepers, be taken down, as they are false upon their face. They will also ask of Mr. Prescott that they will be given all facilities afforded the U. C. & B. T. Co.

INQUEST NOT HELD.—Coroner Cooke yesterday very properly decided that it was not necessary to hold an inquest in the case of Frank Kusinenger, who was drowned Saturday evening near Swan island, just at that point where the government is working. The accident was plainly seen by a dozen or more men, all of whom tried in vain to render assistance to the drowning man. The body was quickly recovered, and not a single reason existed which could make an inquest necessary. A bill of costs is thus saved to the county. The remains of Kusinenger were buried from the coroner's undertaking rooms yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M.

BAD BOYS.—Four boys, apparently from sixteen to eighteen years of age, were brought to the city jail last night by policeman Buck, who charges them with disorderly conduct by using profane and obscene language on the streets. They gave the names of James Cosgrove, Frank Witherell, George Chase, Ralph Aldrich. Policemen Buck and Martin were after these boys for over an hour, and Buck says they were using very vulgar and obscene language and insulting the passers. They appeared to care very little for being arrested, but if the charge is proven they will find that there is nothing funny in the matter.

MORE BIG CHERRY TREES.—Mr. J. E. McConnell, of Middleton, Washington county, writes to THE OREGONIAN as follows: "In your issue of the 2d inst., a correspondent writing from Umatilla county, Oregon, described a large cherry tree measuring 57 inches in circumference. If I mistake not, I have three larger cherry trees on my place, two miles southeast of here. The largest is 69 inches in circumference; the second 62, and the third 61. The trees bear every year, and are about 27 years old."

TRIAL DAY SET.—The case of Harry Hogenson, who has been confined in the county jail for the past three months, charged with sending obscene literature through the United States mails, has been set for trial in the U. S. circuit court on Friday, November 16. Hogenson procured the arrest, some time ago, of Lizzie Smith, Mary Baker and George Johnson for robbing him in a saloon, and his own arrest was the outcome of the affair. He was held for trial while the others were turned loose.

LUCKY TYPE-STICKER.—The handsome gold watch and chain raffled at Bud Waterman's saloon last evening, was won by E. A. Hinchcliffe, a young gentleman who manipulates antimony under sing fourteen in THE OREGONIAN composing room. As he has already a fine gold watch and a safe, and is always on hand when "time" is called, he will probably present his new acquisition to one of the young men on the local force, who is not so "fortunate."

WORSE STREETS THAN OURS.—The fine weather has come in good time to dry up the mud on the sidewalks, which was getting about as deep as it was in the streets. The only consolation possible to offer our citizens in regard to the streets of this city is the fact that Albina has worse ones. If any Portlander feels inclined to grumble, let him visit Albina, and he will return in a better satisfied condition in regard to our thoroughfares.

GONE FROM AMONG US.—The *Sunday Welcome* states that G. S. H. Jackson, formerly a cigar dealer and since engaged in a great number of different kinds of business, has skipped the town, after being engaged in several disreputable transactions on account of which he was suspended from the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

PERSONAL.

A. F. Parker has sold the *Nez Perce News*, and left for the new diggings at Coeur d'Alene.

Second Lieutenant W. R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, has been ordered to Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, upon special business.

[illegible] has been assigned to the position at Fort [illegible] as post quartermaster.

T. F. Oakes vice president, and general manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, is expected to arrive here within a day or two. J. M. Buckley, assistant general manager of the Pacific division, has gone up the road to meet Mr. Oakes and accompany him to this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.—Following is the underlined plays of the Jay Rial troupe during the coming week: Monday, "Ticket of Leave Man;" Tuesday, "London Assurance;" Wednesday, "East Lynne;" Thursday, "Rough Diamond" and "Oliver Twist;" Friday, "Camille;" Saturday and Saturday night, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The play to-night is one of the sterling old English dramas that always meet with unbounded success wherever presented.

"Samaritan Nervine saved our daughter's life," says Alfred Oswell, of Little River, California.

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Now is the time to buy. Our entire stock of millinery, consisting of fashionable shapes in Hats and Bonnets, Wings, Fancy Birds, Plumes and Ribbons must be sold. No reasonable offer refused. Please call and see our goods. Mozart's Cloak and Suit House, 70 Morrison street.

TO MY PATRONS.

Under all circumstances, no one will ever fit a dress again except Mrs. Litt. Miss May, a young lady who has been taught nearly five years by Mrs. Litt, will assist. My prosperity, I hope, will in future not interfere with anyone, as I have worked hard for five years in building up my business. Respectfully, H. B. LITT.

For your cold fog and tar drops, pleasant and curative. Staples & Garrett.

Finest lot China fan-tail gold fish at Postoffice Candy Store, Multnomah block. First and Morrison.

Music Buyers, send orders for music and instruments to Wiley B. Allen, 12 Third st., Portland.

Music dealers, or parties needing instruments, should send to Kohler & Chase's branch house, Portland, Or.

Oysters four dollars per sack at Keith's.

THE EAST SIDE.

The misfortune of Captain Smith, of Albina, whose house was burned yesterday morning, will probably redound to the benefit of others, as it doubtless will be the means of hastening the organization of a fire company, arrangements for which have been pending for some time. The fire yesterday proved that abundant material of the right kind exists there for such a purpose, and it would not behoove interested citizens to await such another lesson as yesterday's to teach them their duty.

INSURANCE COMPACT.

The insurance compact between all companies doing business on the east side, arrangements for which have been pending some time, have at last been consummated, and will go into effect forthwith. The business portion of East Portland is doubtless one of the most "risky" places in Oregon, and it is not surprising that companies, realizing the situation, have organized for their protection. The effect will inevitably be a considerable raising of rates, as the "cutting" process has been carried on to a ruinous extent with non-board companies. It is doubtless one of the best things that could happen for the city, as it will necessarily prompt the use of brick instead of wood for building purposes, and likewise more interest in the matter of fire protection.

People of Portland who are in the habit of complaining of their bad streets, should pay a visit to J street in East Portland, and they would be rendered comparatively happy by contrast. This street from Sixth to Twelfth, is one continual mire, and funerals which formerly went by this route to the cemetery, in order to avoid the unsafe bridges on L street, now find it necessary to make another tack by taking the circuitous course by way of O street. Only yesterday a buggy became stalled on J street, in the vicinity of Tenth, which necessitated the horse taking a breathing spell of several minutes before he could extricate it. This is one of a number of streets that have been graded without being otherwise improved, and when there is much travel on them, as proven in the present case, the last state of those streets is worse than the first.

BAPTIST CHURCH PASTORATE.

Rev. G. J. Burchett has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist church of East Portland to accept a similar position at McMinnville, and the vacancy will be filled by Rev. J. H. Groff of Carbondale, Penn., who has accepted the position and is now on his way here. The Baptist church has prospered well under the administration of Mr. Burchett, and the esteem in which he is held is shown by the great reluctance to part with him. Mr. Burchett has also been selected as editor of the *Baptist Beacon*.

NOTES.

Martin, Bolander & Co., of the J street planing mill, have made an assignment to Mr. C. O. Blakeley for the benefit of their creditors.

An addition to the Baptist church, 12x30 feet, to be built directly in the rear of the church, has been contracted for to M. M. Owen for $450.

Rev. D. O. Ghormley expatiated eloquently at the Presbyterian church yesterday morning on "The Solitary Monk Who Shook the World."

Rev. G. J. Burchett leaves this morning for Scio, Linn county, to assist in special religious meetings during the week. Mrs. Burchett goes to Salem for a few days, and thence will proceed to her new home at McMinnville.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NEWS.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]
ROSEBURG, Nov. 10.

Our city continues to improve, several new houses being now constructed.

Messrs. Sheridan Brothers, an enterprising hardware firm of this place, expect to erect a good, substantial brick business house next summer.

Mr. H. O. Lang, the compiler of Walling's History of Southern Oregon, has gone to Jackson county, to put under headway the work in that county.

Dr. G. H. Davis, who is getting such notoriety in Portland, formerly was in this county, traveling as a physician and dentist. His mother now resides at this place.

J. R. Dodge of Oakland is in Salem attending the supreme court, and assisting to get his grandson, Smith, alias Harper, cleared from the charge against him.

We understand that Hon. Jas. A. Sterling, THE OREGONIAN'S efficient agent at Drain, and county assessor of this county, is quite sick with inflammatory rheumatism.

We are sorry to chronicle the death of another old and esteemed citizen and pioneer of this county. Mr. Rufus Butler came to this coast and settled on a farm near Scottsburg way back in the fifties. Some two years ago he was stricken with paralysis, which rendered him almost helpless and seriously affected his mind. His sufferings were ended in death Thursday evening of this week.

BRIEF MENTION.

There are now over 200 sacks of paper mail accumulated in the Portland office. This mail the clerks have so far been unable to work.

The infant daughter of Dr. Wm. Jones died yesterday and this afternoon will be buried beside its mother, who was carried to the grave two weeks ago.

Washington legislature meets to-morrow at 1 o'clock, after a short vacation, and members from the inland empire are in the city, en route this morning for Olympia.

The transfer boat at Ainsworth dock was kept busy yesterday in changing cars from one side of the river to the other, and a great number of people amused themselves watching the engines pulling them up the inclines.

Governor Moody has recently appointed the following notaries public for the ensuing two years: J. M. Gearin, John R. Wheat, R. R. Giltner, G. G. Gammans, of Portland; William O. Stimson, Pendleton; A. J. Lockhart, Empire City; George F. Craw, Eugene; L. C. Ralston, Rockville; Wyatt Harris, Lena.

CITY NOTICES.

Those taffies, to be had only at Staples & Garrett's, Fourth and Morrison.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Eastern oysters every steamer at Keith's.

Ice cream, candy and cream strawberries are the latest at Staples & Garrett's.

Uncle Myers offers unusual inducements this week. $20 or $30 spent with him is a clear gain to the purchaser of 10 per cent. 161 First street.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

All kinds of home-made Chewing and Taffies will be made at the Fair by Postoffice Candy Store.

Dr. E. O. Smith, temporarily over Labbe Bros'., second and Washington, until new office is ready.

Take Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron while you can, for it adds twenty years to the life of man.

$20,000 to loan at Uncle Myers' on merchandise of all descriptions. You can make your own terms at 161 First street.

No sewing machine will work properly unless repaired by Barbey, Yamhill st., bet. First and Second.

The Oregon Loan Office, 75 First st., near Oak, sells watches and jewelry at eastern prices and lends money on all kind of collaterals.

Effective and harmless Snow Flake, to beautify the complexion. Ladies, use it. Sold only by Child & Co., druggists, Second and Morrison.

Parties at a distance requiring anything in the drug line can have it sent by mail or express by sending it to Child & Co., druggists, corner Morrison and Second streets, Portland.

C. H. Wilcox, s. W. corner First and Oak, bookseller and stationer. All leading newspapers and periodicals in stock. Subscriptions a specialty. Give him a call.

If you want to borrow money pawn your valuables with W. O'Shea, the leading pawnbroker, 25 First street, New Market block. He is thoroughly reliable.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third street, Portland, Or.—General agent for the two favorites, the White and Household; dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Hale's Honey of Horehound charms away a cough, cold or influenza without any bad effect.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Pond's Extract—To stop bleeding from the lungs, nose, gums, stomach, bowels, uterus, piles or elsewhere. Its action is remarkable for promptness and efficacy.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE.
41 Washington street, leads all. Oysters in every style.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.
For sale or to rent, the St. Charles Restaurant. Apply at the St. Charles Restaurant. [illegible], Proprietor.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The books of the Mechanics' Fair Association for 1883 show that all other piano dealers have entered for competition. At the beginning of the fair Mr. D. W. Prentice came to me and requested me not to enter my pianos for competition, he also agreeing not to enter his. The public can readily understand the cause of this action, as the Decker & Son piano is far superior to any other make. H. SINSHEIMER, Yamhill st., agent for Decker & Son Piano.

Great slaughter at No. 141 Third street, between Morrison and Alder. J. A. Ripperton will close out the entire stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods formerly owned by Mrs. S. E. Ripperton at cost and less. Must be closed out before January 1, and no humbug.

L. B. MAGOON
Has removed his stables to the corner of Third and Madison Sts. The Corbett Stables are well known to have the finest horses, carriages, hack teams, saddle horses, etc., in the city. Mr. Magoon is also very reasonable in his charges.

BEST QUALITY CIGARS
At Hinnen's Havana cigar store, cor First and Oak.

GEO. H. HILL, CITY BOOK STORE.
Books and Stationery, Magazines, Papers, Periodicals, Franklin Square, Seaside and Lovell's Libraries. 171 First street.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.
The largest stock in the city at Simon Harris' Music Store, 20 First street.

FOR TRUNKS AND VALISES
Go to the Oregon Trunk Factory, H. Harris & Co., 42 First street, wholesale and retail.

FREEBORN & CO.,
Dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations of the latest designs. Only exclusive wall paper house north of San Francisco. 126 Third st., opp. Masonic Temple.

ARE YOU GOING EAST?
If so, please remember that the Royal Route, Chicago and Northwestern Railway is the great short line between St. Paul and Chicago—running the finest sleeping cars; the dining cars acknowledged by friends and foes to be unequaled; it is the route between St. Paul and Chicago and between Omaha and Chicago making the best time for all points east. Ask Mr. Maxwell, ticket agent, foot of Ash street, for your tickets via this great line.
J. M. DAVIES, General Agent, San Francisco.
W. H. MEAD, Traveling Pass. Ag't, Portland, O.

SALEM NOTES.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]
SALEM, Nov. 10.

George W. Corner of Wasco county and C. C. Miller of Multnomah were this morning discharged from the insane asylum as cured.

O. W. Bowie will start for the eastern states on Monday next, with a view of purchasing a new stock of wagons, buggies and agricultural implements.

The sociable given last evening at the residence of Rev. S. Bowersox by the ladies of the Evangelical church was largely attended, and proved a very pleasant affair.

Hon. R. B. Snelling having resigned his office as county judge of Lake county, his excellency, the governor, this morning granted the petition of a large class of citizens, and appointed Hon. Albert Fitts to fill the vacancy, a selection which all concede is one that cannot fail to give very general satisfaction.

Mr. D. D. Prettyman of this city, the pioneer nurseryman of Oregon, and one who has done more than any one else to advertise Oregon cereals abroad, and his estimable wife, will to-day celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage, which was the event of the season at the residence of King Hibbards, in the Waldo hills, on the 9th day of November, 1853. A host of friends hope that they may live to celebrate their golden wedding twenty years hence.

The following is the verdict as it was returned in the case of the state of Oregon vs. William Smith, now under sentence of death in this city for attacking Warden Collins during the outbreak at the penitentiary last July, and is made one of the reasons for appeal to the supreme court:

State of Oregon vs. William Smith.
We, the jurors in the above entitled cause, find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment.
R. H. OSBORN, Foreman.

The Alka Hesperian hall was well filled last evening on the occasion of the joint meeting with their sister society, the fair Athenæums. The membership alone is large, but last evening a number of invited guests were present. The programme was well arranged and embraced sentiment and fun enough for all. The Home Amusement Club were represented by their orchestra, under the leadership of Professor Cooper, and their instrumental renditions were very fine and repeatedly encored. Seymour W. Condon, state librarian, was the orator of the evening, taking for his theme "Our Heritage," and he handled his subject well, the "right of suffrage bringing with it, as he claimed, the heritage of government. Mr. Condon is a fluent speaker and follows his line of thought with characteristic conciseness, his language being forcible and practical, his pronunciation clear and distinct and his gestures graceful and appropriate. He has, beyond a doubt, a bright future before him in the profession he has chosen—that of law. Claude Gatch's rendition of "Paul Revere's Ride" was a masterpiece of elocution and well deserved the plaudits it received at the hands of the audience. The same may be said of W. J. D'Arcy's delivery of Colonel Baker's eulogy over the remains of the lamented Broderick. The vocal and instrumental portions of the entertainment being carried out by such well known musicians and vocalists as Misses Julia Chamberlin, Constance Jordan, Frankie Jones, Lois Abrams, Lizzie Dearborn, Addie Cox and others, were second to none in the amateur line. Miss Lulu Gilbert read with excellent effect that charming little poem "Driving Home the Cows," and Miss Lily Applegate favored us with an excellent rendition of "Mary of the Inn." Harvey Jordan's essay was well received, and the society paper known as the *Autumn Leaflet*, and edited by Miss Lua Hines, fairly teemed with good things. She is an excellent reader, and the collection embraced many rare gems of thought and sentiment. The local hits were numberless, and in many instances were decidedly pointed and created no little amusement. The entertainment throughout was in fact excellent, and all present united in the wish that these joint meetings would hereafter become a rule rather than an exception.

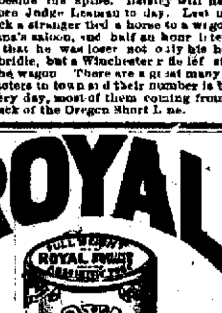
SEVERAL CRIMINAL ITEMS.

A Town in Eastern Oregon which Furnishes a Shooting Scrape, Two Horse Stealings and a Highway Robbery in One Week.

[OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]
HUNTINGTON, Nov. 5.

On the night of the 2d inst. two horses and saddles were stolen from a boarding corral. No clue to the thieves. On the night of the 3d a man was knocked down and robbed by two men; he claims to have lost $60. Later in the evening George Baisley shot Sam Stone, who now lies in a very critical condition. There are conflicting reports in regard to the circumstances, but the most reliable information we can obtain is to the effect that Stone assaulted Baisley in the dark, striking him with his fist in the face twice, when Baisley stepped back and fired the shot, taking effect in the side and following the third rib lodged just beside the spine. Baisley will have a hearing before Judge Leasure to-day. Last night about 8 o'clock a stranger tied a horse to a wagon in front of Cavana's saloon, and half an hour later the owner found that he was loser not only his horse, saddle and bridle, but a Winchester rifle left standing against the wagon. There are a great many suspicious characters in town and their number is being increased every day, most of them coming from the end of the track of the Oregon Short Line.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

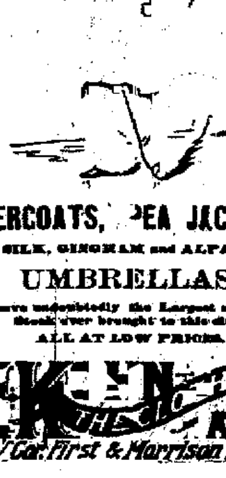


Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, S. F.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
140 First St., Portland, Or.
Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.
Watch Repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order.
Orders from the interior carefully and prompt by attended to.
Goods expressed on application.

WALTHAM or ELGIN WATCHES.
4-ounce Silver Case.............$12 50
5-ounce Silver Case.............17 50
Sent to any part of the country on receipt of coin or money order. A written guarantee for two years with every watch.
W. FRIEDLANDER,
65 First, bet. Oak and Pine.



OVERCOATS, PEA JACKETS,
SILK, GINGHAM and ALPACA
UMBRELLAS.
We have undoubtedly the Largest and Finest Stock ever brought to this city.
ALL AT LOW PRICES.
KUHN [illegible] AND [illegible] Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

SECOND WEEK!

SECOND WEEK!

—AND—

ASSURED SUCCESS!

ASSURED SUCCESS!

—OF—

[illegible]'S

GRAND NEW ERA!

The changes we have made for the accommodation of our Retail Trade have met with the success they so well deserved. Our Immense Establishment is replete with Bargains which you can't afford to pass by without purchasing.

—THE—

MAMMOTH REDUCTIONS

—WE—

Have made are plainly apparent, as the immense crowd which has thronged our Establishment during the past week can testify.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

—AT THE—

IMMENSE BARGAINS

We Offer this Week

2000 Glass Stand Lamps, complete, with all fixtures, 35 cents each.

800 Dozen Handled Tea Cups and Saucers, full size, 40 cents per set.

400 more of our elegant, handsomely decorated Vase Parlor Lamps, standing fully 27 inches high, fitted with illuminators and shades, and all fixtures complete, $1 each.

600 nests oval glass Sauce Dishes, respectively 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches long, four in each nest, 45 cents per nest.

An immense lot of fine French and Roman Bronze Library Hanging Lamps, with 48-inch extension, fitted with Lomox Founts, large 14 inch shades, and all fixtures complete, $3 30 each.

300 all-glass square Breakfast Casters, complete, with four cruets—the very latest Eastern craze—as the stand and each cruet are perfectly square in shape, 70 cents, complete.

12 casks, handsome patterns, flint glass Fruit Bowls, 7½ inches across the top, and standing 5 inches high, 25 cents each.

8 crates more of our Stone China Bowls, regular sizes, three in a nest, 15 cents per nest.

Queen Anne Cake Stands, 9½ inches across the top—the latest pattern—35 cents.

French China Scolloped Candlesticks, 15 cents.

Handsomely decorated French China Cuspidores, in a variety of patterns, $1 each.

Handsomely decorated French China Mush Sets, each set consisting of plate, bowl and pitcher, decorated in a variety of patterns, $1 per set.

Russell's Green River Works Butcher Knives, full size, 15 cents each. [illegible]

Polished steel Tablespoons, 30 cents per set of 6.

Polished steel teaspoons, 10 cents per set of 6.

Elegantly decorated French China Cream Pitchers, pint size, 30 cents each.

AN EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAIN!

[illegible] Medium-size, scolloped-top, flint glass Lamp Chimneys, 6 for 25 cents. [illegible]

Largest-size, scolloped-top, flint glass Lamp Chimneys, 5 for 25 cents.

N[illegible] Every Week.

Courteous Salesmen,

Prompt Attention.

Free Delivery.

Don't Miss It.

[illegible],

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamp Stock, Cutlery, Toys, Fancy Goods, Notions, Oils, Etc., Etc.

87 and 89 - - - First St.

86 and 88 - - - Second St.

SPECIAL!

WE HAVE RECEIVED

From a New York Importer a Consignment of 200 Pieces of Plain and Brocaded

Plushes, Velvets and Velveteens.

They Have Arrived a Little Late, and to Close the Lot, We Offer Them at

IMPORTERS NET PRICES.

The Consignment is of this Season's Importation and is in Prime Order. The Styles and Colorings are Very Attractive, and Comprise Everything Desirable for Dress and Wrap Use. The Silk Plushes and Velvets are of French Manufacture. The Mohair Plushes and Velveteens are from two of the First Makers in England. The Prices we ask for them are so low that it will be to the Interest of Every Buyer to see them before making a Purchase.

OLDS & KING,

186 First, bet. Yamhill and Taylor.

S[illegible]S

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. K. GILL & CO,

93 First Street.

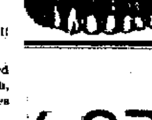
NEW YORK PRICES.

J. BERNSTEIN, 10 ALDER STREET,

The New York tailor, has opened to public inspection the finest stock of

SPRING SUITINGS

Ever brought to this city, which were just received from England, France, Scotland and the east, and amounting to $20,000 worth.
Prices lower than any other establishment in Oregon.



Full Set of Teeth For $10.

Best set, $12. Teeth filled low rates; satisfaction ensured. Gas administered. Prehn Bros., Room [illegible] Union Block, Stark street entrance. Dental graduates.

OUR MOUNTAIN SPORTING, OR FIELD BOOT.
The Best Thing Ever Invented in the Boot Line



Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, free.
EGGERT, YOUNG & CO.,
129 First Street.
(PACIFIC BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

REMOVAL!

Atkinson & Wakefield

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

—TO—

102 1-2 First St., bet. Stark and Washington, (Opposite Ladd's Bank.)

Where they propose, as heretofore, to devote themselves to

Buying and Selling of City and Country Property on Commission.

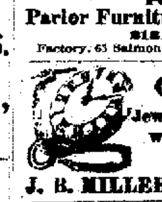
The renting of property and collection of rents promptly attended to.

Strangers furnished with information as to locations for business, or for desirable investment in real estate, on application.

NOTARIAL BUSINESS SOLICITED.

Mattresses, Wholesale.

Hundreds to Choose From.
The largest manufacturers of mattresses on the coast.
Hotels supplied at a liberal discount.
PORTLAND
Parlor Furniture and Bedding Co.,
212 Third street.
Factory, 65 Salmon street, Portland, Or.



CHEAPEST

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Table Cutlery, etc.

AT

J. B. MILLER'S, 129 First Street.

W. N. WALLACE & CO.,

Druggists and Apothecaries

Labbe's Building, Washington Street, between First and Second.
PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
Elegant Toilet Articles and Perfumery.
Prescriptions prepared with the utmost care both day and night.

GO TO CHAS. E. McBREEN'S,

BARGAINS IN

Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware.

65 and 67 Morrison Street, between Third and Fourth.

4 SPLENDID TRADES 4

—AT—

Charles S. Levy's.

Children's Cloaks for $3 00; Worth $5 00.

Yes, 'tis at CHARLES S. LEVY'S.

Ladies' Fur-Lined Silk Circulars for $17; Worth $25.

Yes, 'tis at CHARLES S. LEVY'S.

Ladies' Ready-made Suits for $15; Worth $25.

Yes, 'tis at CHARLES. S. LEVY'S.

Black Ottoman Silks, guaranteed all pure silk, for $1 25; Worth $1 75.

Yes, 'tis at CHARELS S. LEVY'S.

[illegible]

33 YAMHILL ST., BET. FIRST AND SECOND.

Our Fall Importations.

THE OREGON FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO.

Desire to call the attention of their patrons and friends to the following lines of specialties recently added to their already immense stock, all of which are now being displayed in their warerooms.

FIRST STREET, BETWEEN TAYLOR AND SALMON.

Superb collection of Cabinets, Cellarets and Buffets, in Mahogany, Ebony and Cocobolo finish. This line is unsurpassed for variety and artistic excellence.

CURTAINS [illegible]

WILLOW WARE and RATTAN FURNITURE; REED CHAIRS [illegible] LADIES' WORK TABLES.

FOLDING CHAIRS [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

I KEEP THE OLD WATCH GOING

I have a bright and new golden watch
With a beautiful pearl set in it
From the spring's first blow till the fall of the snow
It keeps the time to a minute
I have set it down in my will to my boy
And I hope when I'm gone he'll wear it
'Twas a present to me from over the sea
And I love the hand that bore it
But my father gave me one long ago
When I was a lad yet growing
How can I part with a thing near my heart
So I keep the old watch going

You will find but right little gold in the
And no pearl its face adorning,
But I thought it grand when I took it in hand
On my thirteenth birthday morning
And my mother fastened a chain to its ring
And my sister added a locket
And I never felt since so much like a prince
As when first it went into my pocket
My parents are dead and my sister so [illegible]
Where the Indian waves are blowing
But the light of the past shall shine on [illegible]
So I keep the old watch going

It is strange what oddities sometimes wake
Good thoughts that have long lain sleeping
For the great blows fall and source [illegible]
But life is thine set us weeping
I'm afraid that my life has not been what it should
And habit's a terrible fetter
But my pulse beats quick when I list to that tick
And I earnestly wish to be better
O I think that I see new hopes for me,
And a brighter prospect glowing
Though my heart be chill it would be colder still
If my boyhood's watch stopped going
—*Harper's Weekly*

THIRTEEN AT DINNER.

Translated from the French

It is 5 o'clock in the afternoon and here I am all ready freshly shaved my hair well brushed and my cravat tied to perfection The cut of my coat does credit to my tailor and actually improves my picture. My pantaloons set admirably over my boots, and I may say that my appearance is in every way thoroughly satisfactory I am trying to force my hands into 7½ gloves although I always wear 8's but to-day I must appear in my best for I am to dine for the first time with the family of my *fiancée* my Cecile my adorable Cecile, with whom I'm madly in love and who will be my wife in two months—sixty one days 1461 hours 87 840 minutes See how I count the time! She is so pretty this Cecile of mine with golden hair smooth brow black eyes and tip tilted nose her rosy cheeks, coral lips pearly teeth roguish chin, graceful neck slender figure little hands, and delicate feet

I saw her for the first time fifty four weeks ago at Villers sur Mer, a charming place I was so happy there! To see and fall in love with Cecile was the work of a single day To obtain an introduction to her parents became my one aim in life—an aim which I soon attained thanks to an old friend of my family who gave me the best of recommendations on the score of morals and financial standing I have a fixed income of 6000 francs besides which I make from 7000 to 8000 francs a year through a stock broker who has considerable respect for my business ability I am 30 years old and an orphan, without being handsome I am not bad looking I have white teeth and a good figure I possess I believe, all the qualifications which a young lady can ask for in her husband or parents require in a son in law So I have been accepted Imagine my happiness! From to morrow I can call every evening from 8 to 10 to advance my suit and in an hour and a half I am to be formally presented to Cecile's near and remote relatives So do not be astonished at the pains I am taking with my toilet, or at the time I am devoting to the mirror, it is my custom But Moliere has said

Where a lover's heart is, there no pains all attendance and seeks to win favor on every side Rather than have any opposition to his suit he tries to make friends with even the house hold dog

And, by the way I must put some lumps of sugar in my pocket for Bijou, he is my mother in law's lap-dog the idol before which I have to bow down Oh! the wretched little beast As often as he shows his yellow teeth at me I quiet him with sugar He is no longer a dog but a walking confectionery store, he staggers beneath the weight of the sweets with which I stuff him The tears which are constantly running from his eyes crystallize on his silky hair into little balls of sugar candy My mother in law who is devoted to this animal has also an extremely favorable opinion of me and she does not doubt for an instant that the man who has been able to gain Bijou's liking is worthy of entering her family and will render her daughter perfectly happy Oh! you snarling little brute your life would not be long enough to consume all the sugar I should gladly give you! Twenty minutes after 5! I must start, jump into a coupe and buy a bouquet for my Cecile By the time I reach the Place Royale, where she lives it will be half past 6

Good! my bouquet is beautiful—white lilacs and orange flowers I reach the house my heart a beating, it is two days since I have seen Cecile Cecile! what a lovely name I ring the door is opened, I enter and lay aside my overcoat the maid takes my bouquet and raises it to her nose, I think her impertinent and probably my face reflects my thoughts for she quickly hands me the bouquet blushes to her ears, and opens the parlor door Oh! happiness! My Cecile is alone with her mother no one has yet arrived the dinner hour is 7 I kiss madame's hand and turn toward the piano where my Cecile is letting her fingers wander carelessly over the keys producing arpeggios sweet chords and delightful harmonies The coquette pretends not to see me so that when I shall come close to her side she can utter a little scream which will make her blush becomingly, and will send a startled look into her lovely eyes, whereupon I shall soothe her very easily See how prettily she is already smiling at me But what is the matter with my mother in law? Why such a melancholy expression? Can it be that Bijou is sick? No, he is yawning over there upon his cushion Has M Miraul my father in law been buying Turkish securities What is that paper which she finds so absorbing? Oh! mon Dieu! It may be an anonymous letter in which some devoted friend informs her that I am a gambler, a pirate thief or assassin With my heart in my mouth I go up to her to calm my fears She looks at me with a tragic air, and as she hands me the letter says

"See, if we are not unlucky Read read

"My Dear Eulalie That stupid Ignace has been detained at school Remove his place for I shall come alone, and believe me your devoted cousin, ANASTASIE BARDOT'

Well, what of it? I say in astonishment

"What of it? cries Madame Miraul sinking back into her chair, 'why matter enough we shall be thirteen at table!

At this my Cecile rises, and at the same time presses heavily upon the piano, the piano producing a strange and not altogether melodious sound Bijou howls, for the discord grates upon his delicate ear,

Thirteen at table,' repeats madame thirteen on the day you are presented that is a sign of the greatest misfortunes the death of some of us before the end of the year is certain if we do not avoid that fatal number'

"But, madame we can seat two of the guests at a little table

"What difference would that make should we not still be thirteen? replied my mother in law. Mon Dieu! help me How can I find a fourteenth in the little time that is left? Oh, that wretched Ignace!'

And she pressed her feverish hand to her forehead heedless of the ruin she is working in her frizzes, in two seconds her hair will look like Bijou's But what would it matter to her? That inexorable and fatal number thirteen!

'What shall I do, what shall I do' she moans in despair, half past six and we dine at seven"

'Don't feel so Is not there some one in the neighborhood whom you know well enough to invite at a moment's notice?'

"No"

Have you not some friend who does not live too far away? I can jump into a carriage, explain the circumstances to him, and bring him back with me

"Oh! how good you are, my child! Oh, yes do this for me, go to your friend Burns' house He is as regular as clockwork in his habits and sits down to dinner at 7 in full dress, he has all the Englishman's regard for etiquette You must explain to him just what has happened Use all your powers of persuasion be irresistible and bring him back with you in some way, even if you have to use force He lives at No 2, Faubourg Poissoniere"

But what shall I do if he is not there?

"Well! well! bring the first one of your friends whom you meet"

I get into the carriage and am on my way to the Faubourg Poissoniere I reach the house and ring

"Is M Burns in?" I say to the servant.

"He is out," she replies

"Mon Dieu!! Mademoiselle, I am very anxious to see M. Burns although I have not the honor of his acquaintance for I come in behalf of Madame Miraul who wishes to ask of him a favor

I do not think monsieur can see you He has been suffering all day and the doctors prescribed a two hours bath which he has just begun—

I press it no further mademoiselle Pray do not even mention to him that I called That aver which Madame Miraul desired was that he should dine with her—

Oh! Monsieur that is impossible The doctor ordered the strictest [illegible]

I go down the staircase four steps at a time saying to myself What shall I do? I must find a guest I look at my watch—twelve minutes to 7 I have only just time to return I implore all the saints in the [illegible] to send some friend in my way even some [illegible] acquaintance I have come to the Chateau [illegible]—no one—no one anywhere I [illegible] enough to drive a man wild! I am becoming [illegible] and begin to realize that my mother in law is full of whims But yet it is just now necessary for me to humor them I tell the driver to go slowly Five minutes left With my head out of the window I stare at every one for I have made up my mind to invite the first man I see with a dress coat No dress coat in sight We are reaching the Place Royale there is no [illegible] for it I must give it up I pay the driver and while he makes me wait for my change I examine all the passers by in a hopeless mechanical way

Am I deceived? Have I not seen that jovial face somewhere before? and he has on a dress coat Saved! Mon Dieu! Saved! If he is not willing to come with me I shall use force! I rush up to a little man who is walking along with a self sustained air He looks happy is very fat and very red he has a dress coat white cravat and no gloves but they must be in his pocket He is quite presentable I am sure I know him—I have seen that head on some one's shoulders—I hold out my hand to him

Well how are you? Mon Dieu! but I am glad to meet you

Monsieur does me too much honor replies the little man with a most profound provincial accent [illegible] my services quick I have my case with me

He is a physician I say to myself What luck My dear Monsieur—Monsieur

Saint Phar at your service

Oh yes No my health is excellent but I have a tremendous appetite How is it with you?

Oh my appetite is something stupendous! I am the greatest eater in Provence

Ah! my dear M Saint Phar if you would only do me the favor of coming to dine with me here with some intimate friends of mine

But Monsieur you honor and surprise me It is a mark of great esteem which your are offering me. I do not know these people

That makes not the least difference Presented by me you will be cordially received You are in evening dress, you have a white cravat it is marvelously fortunate

I always dress in this way for my practice is becoming more and more distinguished and fashionable For all this I am indebted to your friend M de Bremond who gave me introductions

Oh yes! It was at his house that I met you Have you been attending him for some time?

For two years Monsieur and I can say without boasting that he ought to be very grateful to me for I assure you that were it not for me he would not be able to walk to day

Oh but you are a rare man and you must allow me to present you to my new family Yes I am about to marry and it surely is my lucky star which made me meet you The family is large there are old men to whom you will be indispensable I promise you in advance new patients Forget that we are only acquaintances treat me as a friend dear doctor and accept all invitations which although somewhat informal will yet be the first step towards a friendship based upon the great respect which I entertain for learning

The little doctor's face changed from red to white he took my hand and almost crushed it between both of his I never saw larger hands than the doctor's Nature had to economize in his height to give him such hands In spite of this peculiarity which robs him of all distinction he has a fair appearance and besides he is received by M de Bremond who is a man of excellent position and very exclusive in the choice of friends and acquaintance Then too he is M de Bremond's physician which stamps him as a man of ability and above all I have no choice It must be [illegible]

Saint Phar plunges his hands into his pockets and pulls out three pairs of gloves [illegible] gray and white

Still for the sake of my patients he says with a quiet smile

He chooses the white gloves draws them on and in consequence has no longer hands, but veritable monuments

I warn you my dear sir that I must leave immediately after dinner I have made an absolute engagement to see a patient [illegible] 10

You shall have perfect liberty It is all that we could ask if you spare us [illegible] of time so precious and useful to man [illegible] my dear doctor [illegible] I promise you welcome worthy of yourself

Announce M Saint Phar, I say to the maid

All the guests have arrived and must be thinking that the prospective bridegroom is not in much of a hurry The parlor door opens disclosing the whole company sitting in a circle I am conscious that—their eyes are fixed upon me and that I am passing under review But I encounter the sweet smile of my Cecile and am comforted

M de Saint Phar! announces the maid ennobling my new friend and M [illegible] Rony!

Madam Miraul advances to meet us saying to me

We have been impatiently awaiting you!

You will excuse me madame and permit me to present to you my friend Doctor Saint-Phar who has kindly consented to join us and take part in a family dinner

I give me great pleasure to meet you Monsieur replies Madame Miraul you see it is an informal dinner wholly without ceremony

The sixty candles and sixty lamps make an illumination that rivals the light of day the ladies dresses are elaborate, the gentlemen are in full evening costume

If this is informal mon Dieu! What must a formal dinner be?

The introductions begin first M Miraul's brother and his wife good common place people from Marais Then an old aunt deaf as a post but in spite of her infirmity very distinguished in appearance Then a venerable uncle on the maternal side a retired commander decorated with the ribbon of the legion of honor Poor old fellow a bullet [illegible] through his feet at the siege of Se[illegible] He is a little crochety but a noble man at heart A cousin and her husband people from the country the husband is a notary the wife must be ill natured for nothing [illegible] can come from those pinched lips [illegible] a great stupid fellow of about 19 who blushes when any one looks at him And last of all Madame Miraul's sister Aunt Charlotte a lady of 40 who was once a beauty and is still pretty reminding one somewhat of Cecile in that she is spirituelle and sympathetic although a little sad She is a widow, without children and has centered all her affections on Cecile who loves her dearly There is missing by Cousin Anastasia Bardot the mother of the stupid Ignace, but as it is a habit of hers to arrive after the soup we do not wait for her but pass into the dining room The cook is in despair for we are already a quarter of an hour late The room is no less brilliantly lighted than the parlor, there is a great display of flowers candles and silver Saint Phar has offered his arm to Madame Miraul who says to him

You see Monsieur there is absolutely no ceremony, kindly take your place between the commander—who will be glad of your company and whom you can talk about your profession for he has consulted I believe all of your medical brethren—and my Aunt Bouret whom I especially commend to you she is quite deaf but she understands everything by watching the movements of the lips

Saint-Phar, already seeing two new patients in the commander and Aunt Bouret rushes to his seat Unfortunately Bijou, who always follows close upon the heels of his mistress gets in the way of Saint-Phar who steps upon his paw

Bijou howls Madame Miraul screams takes the wounded dog into her arms and covers him with kisses Poor Saint-Phar knows not what to do

My dear says M Miraul, why do you not shut up Bijou in your chamber when you have company? What a state of excitement you are in!

"Anatole! do not meddle with what does not concern you," replied Madame Miraul angrily 'Poor little Bijou! Poor little dear! Get some arnica to make a compress

The servants scatter in every direction and during all this time the soup which is already served, is getting cold

The dog is bandaged and laid upon his cushion and as I have lavishly supplied him with sugar he condescends to sleep quiet and go asleep Peace is restored

We begin upon the soup at [illegible] Madame Bardot does not come At last the bell rings It is she

No it is a telegram!

Have [illegible] we [illegible] ANASTASIE

Madame Miraul [illegible]

[illegible]

It is a [illegible]

But no [illegible]

[illegible] Cecile [illegible] Saint Phar [illegible]

[illegible]

I only ask of you two months delay and two months will pass so quickly If during that time no one of us shall die you will find it much more [illegible] I [illegible]

[illegible]

At [illegible] and Madame Miraul [illegible] I [illegible] Sundays arrive [illegible] all day [illegible] I see Cecile [illegible] mother [illegible] the notary [illegible] Madame Miraul [illegible] member of the family

One evening M [illegible] Miraul put the finishing stroke up to my distress by propounding this idea

I am not exactly sure that the bad luck which comes from the number thirteen does not extend through the twelve following months It was the 1st of October when that unlucky dinner took place and the spell may last to the 1st of October next year

As I listen to [illegible] blood grows cold and Cecile becomes ghastly pale This was all that was lacking My mother in law has beyond doubt found a new hobby and she is capable of riding it until the 1st of next October

After I have [illegible] my own apartments I throw my [illegible] furiously [illegible] chairs and give myself up to pounding my pillow which receives my blows with such patient good nature that at last I am quite disarmed [illegible] in its feathers and sob like a child This does me good I feel relieved and finally fall asleep At an early hour I rise dress in haste and rush to the house of my friend X—— the manager and editor in chief of the newspaper Y—— I make my way in find him in bed wake him and force him to listen to me A half hour later I leave with a beaming face for we have formed a plan which will set everything right

The next evening, I reach the Miraul mansion with a light heart my future father in law is reading the paper and the ladies are sewing I pay my respects to every one Bijou included and take a seat

Well father what is the news in the paper?

Oh my Dieu nothing in particular [illegible] politics all politics nothing else

And in the miscellaneous items

I never read them

You make a mistake they are the most interesting part of the paper Permit me to read them to the ladies It will rest your eyes which must be tired as you yourself are bored by all those political articles"

Oh yes [illegible] Cecile read to us while we are sewing Monsieur Adrian that will be lovely

I take the paper and am ready to begin when Madame Miraul exclaims of being thirsty

What luck I rush out of the room taking with me the paper [illegible] I thrust it [illegible] wood box as I [illegible] asked the maid who appears in answer to my call to bring me a glass of sugar and water for her mistress While she is gone I [illegible] the paper [illegible] the one I have just put [illegible] thanks to my friend [illegible] has been especially prepared for my use Then return to the parlor

I begin reading the miscellaneous items They think I read well and urge me to continue I scan the paper for something interesting Suddenly I exclaim

Oh! I cannot be possible! Mon Dieu But yet it must be true

What is it What is it they all ask in surprise

Listen

Yesterday there was buried a man of marked originality a chiropodist named Saint Phar who was exceedingly skillful in his profession He died while attempting to practice his art immediately after a [illegible] party dinner He was seized with apoplexy at the house of [illegible] patient M de G, who received such a shock that the physician called for the unfortunate Saint Phar who was already dead was obliged to resort to the most energetic measures to prevent M de G from [illegible] the chiropodist

Madame Miraul [illegible] snatches the paper from my hands and reads the article and cries

Did I not tell you that the number thirteen is always fatal? May God send peace to the soul of that man How happy I am to be free from my nightmare Oh my children how good is God

Then dear mother can we set an earlier day for our marriage?

Yes my dears the dreadful debt is paid and I am eager to see you happy

Three weeks later Cecile and I were married [illegible] months have passed [illegible] happiness To day is the 2d of October and my Cecile has just presented me with a son and heir The mother and child are both doing well Aunt Charlotte and my mother in law are rushing about the house all the relatives are striving one after another with congratulations and good wishes In the midst of our happiness and excitement I hear a discussion among the servants and a voice saying in the [illegible] provincial accent

I tell you I will come in [illegible] me pass—I am a friend of your master

The parlor door opens Saint Phar whom I have so securely buried—Saint Phar in flesh and blood—bursts in exclaiming

Ah my friend you must have thought me dead for it is just a year since I had the honor of dining with your estimable family around me I was summoned to [illegible] by a great personage who [illegible] me his attention [illegible] just [illegible] I [illegible] upon an extraordinary honors All the gifts of fortune have come to me I am almost rich I obtained a fortnight's leave of absence arrived here this morning and have hastened to see your friend M de Bremond He told me [illegible] happiness and I have come to bring you my congratulations and [illegible] you that you will not enter with an ungrateful guest but one whose heart will [illegible] both hold you in remembrance How glad I am to see you all [illegible] it is just a year from that last To day we are no longer thirteen Thanks to monsieur we are fourteen [illegible] possibly next year we shall be fifteen The little fellow needs a sister

He opens his mouth wide and bursts out laughing

Madame Miraul looks at me I blush and drop my head

You deceived me she says

Yes my dear mother do you regret it? That fixed idea would have killed [illegible] My Cecile would have died and I should not have survived her But now instead of funerals we are all reunited for a baptism, not one of us is missing from the number and it is the 2d of October You see my dear mother that it is a childish superstition and one to which we ought not to yield Forgive my stratagem and be persuaded that the stories about the number thirteen and spilled salt are only nursery tales And now kiss your grandson and believe no more in bad luck And let us all remember that the best way to show our gratitude to heaven for the happy days it grants us is to enjoy them with all our hearts

Corrodes ates His Wife
New York World

Billy West the minstrel now playing an engagement in this city said last night that the story told by Fay Templeton his wife, in yesterday's *World*, was substantially correct He met Miss Templeton in Hot Springs and was formally introduced to her That was ten years ago and their courtship continued until last May when they were married For three months they lived happily together and then concluded to separate That was all there was to the affair A divorce would be the next thing in order

There is on record the story of an Oxford don who at some examination of advanced young ladies was startled, and perhaps alarmed, by hearing one of the candidates read, Oalpumus, we take him, we-kiss him,' nor was he wholly reassured by discovering that the latter was only the reformed pronunciation of *cicissim* —*London Globe*

Mr J S LeFavour artist, Salem, Mass., says his rheumatism was routed by St Jacobs Oil

LUTHER AND HIS WORK.

Four hundred years ago Saturday Martin Luther was born at Eisleben a little town in Thuringia and throughout Germany and in many cities of America and England the day was observed with ceremonies proper to the occasion His father a slate cutter by trade found means to send Martin to the [illegible] school [illegible] who the father [illegible] intended that he should be a lawyer [illegible] a year to a Franciscan school at Magdeburg and then to [illegible] From the latter he went in [illegible] Erfurt which was [illegible] Here he mastered [illegible] While at Erfurt the preaching [illegible] made a deep impression on his mind especially his exhortations to study the scriptures Luther says he sought in vain for a whole bible but could only get [illegible] A dangerous illness the death of a near friend and several other circumstances so wrought upon his sensitive nature [illegible] In June 1505 he entered the Augustinian convent at Erfurt taking with him Plautus and Virgil the solitary mementos of the life he had abandoned The first years of monastic life were spent in fierce mental struggle He had found a whole bible and read it diligently but it did not bring him peace I tormented myself to death he said, to make my peace with God but I was in darkness and found it not When Luther regained his mental health he found sufficient courage to be ordained a priest in 1507 and the following year was promoted by the elector of Saxony to a professorship in the university of Wittenberg While in the monastery he had never ceased to study, and he soon began to lecture upon biblical subjects From the first he became a power in the university His classroom was thronged even his fellow professors becoming students Staupitz the vicar general of the order forced him to preach and his marvelous eloquence drew thousands to hear him

The year 1511 brought an apparent interruption but in fact only a new development of Luther's character and knowledge of the world He went to Rome and the journey was a marked event in his life He went in true pilgrim spirit a mediæval Christian and came back a Protestant The pious German was horrified at what he saw in Rome and afterwards made telling use of it in his tracts and notably in his address to the German nobles He tells us that at Wittenberg, he had pondered over the text, The just shall live by faith that while in Rome the words came back to him and that on his return journey to Germany the evangelical meaning of the phrase rushed into his mind He was promoted to the degree of doctor of divinity in October, 1512 and the oath he took on that occasion to devote his whole life to study and faithfully to expound and defend the holy scripture, was to him the seal of his mission, He began his work with lectures on the psalms Disciples gathered round him and the exposition of his peculiar views of the relations between law and gospel attracted large audiences His influence began to be felt beyond Wittenberg and was further extended by short preaching tours In 1517 came the year of the reformation Leo X the new pope had sent agents through Germany to sell indulgences and John Tetzel a Dominican monk was chosen for Saxony Luther had passed through too many soul struggles to believe that money could purchase salvation and thundered from the pulpit of Wittenberg against the man and his trade He wrote to the princes and bishops to prevent Tetzel's passage through their lands and when he indulgence monger had reached Juterbogk could stand it no longer It was then on the evening of October 31 1517 that he nailed his famous ninety five theses to the door of Castle church Germany was ablaze at once, Luther's public life had opened the reformation had begun

These theses were fulminated against the doctrine and practice of pardon selling but did not openly denounce indulgences in every form But in his sermons on indulgences Luther declared that repentance consisted in contrition confession and absolution, and that contrition was the most important and in fact the occasion of the other two If he sorrow be heartfelt and true confession and pardon will follow These theses with the sermons explaining them brought Germany face to face with the reality of blasphemy in the indulgences Pilgrims who came to Wittenberg to buy indulgences returned with the theses of Luther in their hands and with the impressions of his powerful teaching in their hearts Princes and bishops took up the matter with an earnestness which made it seem as if all Germany was going to support him But Luther had struck a blow at more than indulgences although he scarcely realized it at the time He had made it plain that in such a solemn thing as forgiveness of sin man could go to God directly without human mediation The church had thrust itself and its external machinery between God and the worshipper and had proclaimed that no man could draw near to God save through the appointed ways of approach When Luther attacked indulgences in the way he did he struck at the whole system Compelled to examine the ancient history of the church he soon discovered the whole tissue of fraud and imposture by which the canon law had from the ninth century down been foisted upon the Christian world There is scarcely any essential point in ancient ecclesiastical history bearing upon the question of the invocation of saints clerical priesthood, or of episcopal and metropolitan pretensions which his genius did not discern in its true light Whatever he denounced as fraud and abuse from its contradiction to spiritual worship, may be said to have been openly or tacitly admitted to be such

In 1518 Luther began preaching throughout Germany making many disciples holding public disputations and striving to make apparent the justice of his views He proclaimed the need for a thorough reformation of the church which he thought could only be effected by an earnest co operation of the whole of Christendom His enemies awakened opponents Wimpina at Frankfort Tricreas at Rome and his old fellow student John Eck at Ingolstadt, attacked his theses, and denounced their heresy Luther was summoned to appear before the pope, but the elector of Saxony interfered, and the matter was so arranged that he was cited to appear before the papal legate at Augsburg The pope was unwilling to quarrel with Germany and the people of that country seemed to support Luther therefore the legate Cajetan was told to be conciliatory Luther walked to Augsburg and met the legate The latter attempted to browbeat Luther but mistook his man and before the interview was over was overcome with fear I can dispute no longer with this beast he said it has two wicked eyes and marvelous thoughts in its head Luther left Augsburg by stealth and returned to Wittenberg Here he found the elector disturbed in mind and offered to leave for France He was persuaded to remain, however and the pope sent another legate, to settle the affairs of Germany This man was a native of Saxony and he resolved to meet Luther privately Apparently coinciding with Luther's views regarding indulgences and agreeing with much of Luther's theology he insisted that the latter had not been respectful to the pope that such conduct tended to weaken the authority of the pope and that Luther should apologize by letter to him Luther consented but meanwhile he had appealed to a general council to be held in Germany Three years of fierce debate followed Luther had agreed to refrain from controversy so long as his opponent did the same, but John Eck published thirteen theses attacking Luther and challenged one of the latter's friends to a disputation Luther instantly replied and the famous Leipsic disputation followed It was no longer a theological dispute, it became a grand conflict of two opposing principles affecting the whole church life Luther claimed the pope had more need of the church than the church had of the pope Eck retorted that those were the doctrines of heresy and refused to debate with such an opponent Luther at once published his argument and Eck and his associates felt that the strong arm of the church only would prove sufficient to repress this daring spirit All Germany then saw that Luther had finally broken with Rome and the people declared their sympathy with the bold monk He became the leader of the German nation

Meanwhile Luther continued at Wittenberg his course of preaching lecturing and writing. Some of the finest productions of his pen belong to this period His addresses created the greatest excitement and enthusiasm, and he boldly attacked the papacy and its principles. Thousands of books were printed and scattered broadcast throughout Germany The long expected bull finally appeared and was published in Leipsic by Eck Copies were posted in other towns but soon torn down by the students and citizens At last it reached Luther He answered it in a pamphlet and on December 10 1520 at the head of a procession of professors and students Luther took the bull to the market place where a bonfire had been made and committed the document to the flames A copy of the canon law [illegible] Germany and Rome [illegible] Luther was to [illegible] appealed to Luther's [illegible] summoned to the diet of Worms [illegible] his books to be burned and himself placed under the ban of the empire He was carried away from Worms and hidden in the castle of Wartburg for ten months where he wrote steadily and then broke from a confinement that was sapping his life and returned to Wittenberg He plunged into the conflict with greater vigor than ever Friends came to his support the struggle grew bitter and finally culminated in open persecution

During these years Luther's literary activity was unparalleled In 1522 he published 133 treatises and 83 the following year Tracts addresses hymns and pamphlets followed one another in rapid succession yet his preaching tours were not omitted and his zeal never flagged

The prospect grew darker for the reformer Christians were imprisoned and killed the pope was urging on the persecution and Luther found his congregations becoming demoralized He attended diets and conferences strenuously defending his doctrines in the face of all opposition In 1530 the diet of Augsburg was held Melancthon was sent for but proved a source of weakness rather than strength and the Augsburg confession was presented An indescribable effect was produced on the assembly The diet was dissolved with the understanding that the Protestants should be given until spring to return to the church or be exterminated But in the spring the emperor had other work to do and the Protestants were unmolested They grew year by year in numbers and power Luther continued his literary work He had married in 1525 a union from which nothing but happiness resulted At the diet of Spires in 1544 the Protestants finally acquired the power to maintain their rights until a general council met This was delayed and Luther, among others, thought their labors were finally successful The year 1546 began however, with indications that a blow was to be struck, when Luther was attacked with a severe cold and on the 18th of February he expired peacefully at 4 o'clock in the afternoon

Ladies Who Are Shaved.
Trenton Times

I'm in about as big a hurry as yourself to day said the barber as he dabbed the shaving brush in the reporter's mouth while hastily describing the lather line around his chin, 'this is my Chambersburg day'

What do you mean by your Chambersburg day? asked the reporter, through the mountain of soap

That's the day I go out to the borough to shave a certain lady who lives there Oh you needn't be surprised I shave her every two weeks If she let her mustache grow it would beat yours I have one other lady customer She lives in the Fifth ward and would but for me have fine soft hair on both sides of her face I shave her every three weeks The first lady is married The other is not. I keep their names a secret, as they wish me to No one outside of their own family knows that they shave There are other ladies in Trenton, I suppose who could cultivate a beard, but I don't know them Once when I worked in Philadelphia I had a dozen to shave every fortnight

Doesn't the shaving make the hair on their faces grow worse than ever?

I think not I use water instead of lather by their request and while shaving makes the hair stiffer I don't think it causes the hair to grow much heavier One reason that they shave is that they cannot properly powder their faces when growing a beard

How much do you charge them?

Twenty cents a shave

Feminine Energy

A well to do maiden lady in Patten Me, worked out her town tax this summer with rake and hoe on the road A young woman in the vicinity of Lewiston Me has been accustomed to do man's work in the field this summer A Polish woman in Fredonia, this state who is a grandmother, dug thirty two bushels of potatoes on the 19th inst and picked up considerably more than half of them These are odd instances and perhaps this superabundant feminine energy might have been differently directed to greater advantage

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

She looked up eagerly to Mr. Wilkinson.

"I hope you are better," he said, kindly.

"No; I shall never be better. If I may only die in peace, it is all I ask."

"Mr. Ormsby will not disturb you now?"

"Jennie has gone to him. Yesterday he sent word that if the rent was not ready to-day at twelve, out we must go. I've paid it regularly for five years, but he don't think of that. All Jennie's made the last month she has had to pay for fire and wood. She's but fifteen, and her pay is small."

"What do you owe Cyril Ormsby?"

"Thirty shillings."

"And if he is not paid to-day he will put you out in the street to die?"

"He says the workhouse is the place for paupers."

At this moment a slim, pale girl of fifteen came in, crying bitterly.

"Mr. Wilkinson was out," she began, and then seeing her visitors, she cried, eagerly, "Oh, Mr. Wilkinson, you will not let mother be put out in the street. I'll pay every penny, sir, if you will only wait until she is better, and I can get my full time to work."

"Have you seen Mr. Ormsby to-day?" the old gentleman asked.

"Yes, sir. He said he had no time to hear any whining. The agent will be here at twelve, and if the money is not paid he will put us out."

"May I?" whispered Millie.

"Just as you please, my dear. Perhaps this dying woman or child will drink up your charity."

"Hush, hush!"

So tenderly, so delicately Millie gave her charity that there was only deepest gratitude awakened, without the galling sense of obligation. She left more than sufficient for some weeks, and promised to send delicacies for the invalid.

No word of herself passed her lips until they were once more in the narrow street.

"Oh, Uncle Marc," she said, "can it be true that he is so hard, so false to me?"

"Wait," was the brief reply.

They went into the wide courtyard in whose space stood the four great factories, the joint property of Marcus Wilkinson and Cyril Ormsby, long before divided by the entirely opposite management of these two into two distinct departments—one entirely under the control of the elder, the other of the younger man.

"Wilkinson's absurd soft-heartedness," as Cyril mentally characterized it, had made this division absolutely necessary.

But it was not into his own kindly governed, well ordered departments that Marcus Wilkinson led his ward. He turned into a small room, where a pale man was busily writing, and at the same time overlooking a long room, where about seventy girls were at work before busily whirling machinery.

"Good morning, Watkins," the old gentleman said, "I was in hopes that you were taking a holiday."

"Thank you, sir," was the reply in a dejected tone. "I can't well quit work, sir. There's the wife and six little ones, you see."

"Have you told Mr. Ormsby the doctor says your life depends upon a few weeks of rest and pure air?"

"Yes, sir. He's not keeping me; but he says if I go he must fill my place—and that means starvation for my family. I could never get a new situation as feeble as I am now."

"How long have you been here, Mr. Watkins?"

"Seventeen years, sir. I was with old Mr. Ormsby before you came sir."

"A faithful servant seventeen years!" said Mr. Wilkinson in a low tone; "and a few weeks' rest may save his life!"

At this moment Millie shrank a little nearer her guardian. Through the window from which Mr. Watkins overlooked the long room she could see Cyril Ormsby, walking briskly about, his voice harsh and imperative, finding fault here and there, and keenly scrutinizing every item of the work. Not a face in the long room was brightened by the presence of the master. Fingers worked more rapidly, eyes were fastened persistently upon the looms, and every one seemed aware of a stern taskmaster's gaze. But Mr. Wilkinson obeyed the mute petition expressed in the looks of his ward, and led Millie out in the wide passage again to another workroom.

It were too tedious a task to follow every step as they passed from room to room, everywhere meeting some assurances of Mr. Wilkinson's own hold upon the hearts of the "hands" and their terror of Cyril Ormsby's harshness.

Out again amongst the squalid homes, where her guardian had no control, but bestowed his kindly charity without ostentation; and here, more eloquently than ever Millie heard how cruel a mockery were all the schemes of charity and philanthropy that had been poured into her ear. It needed no spoken word from her guardian to tell her that the noble words uttered to win her were but those of hypocrisy, which knew how it could best plead its cause with her.

One and another turning to Mr. Wilkinson as to a friend, unaware of the torture of their words to the kindly lady beside him, told of cruel exactions of work in sickness or trouble, of closest calculation of time, and of small wages and heavy rents.

"If we won't live here and pay we get no work in the factories," one said, when asked why he did not seek a more healthy quarter.

"I am doing overtime to pay for my child's funeral," one said, "for I lost the wages for three days I stayed by to see her die and to bury her."

"I am uneasy about the rent," another said, "for I lost a week being fall on the ice, and it's hard making it up again."

Not one word of kindly sympathy, of help in trouble or sickness. The "hands" under Cyril Ormsby were simply human machines to do so much work, sick or well to pay the price of an hour or day of idleness, no matter how necessary.

There was no word spoken as Mr. Wilkinson and Millie walked to the office again. Once there the old gentleman spoke very gravely. "As your guardian, Millie, I can speak to you no word against Cyril Ormsby. He is a rich man, of good social position, of irreproachable moral reputation, and a man whose standing in business circles is of the highest. A man who is a good match in every worldly sense. So much for your guardian. As your friend, my pearl, who loves you, who knows every noble impulse of your pure soul—as that friend I tell you I would rather see you lying beside your mother than the broken-hearted wife of such a man as Cyril Ormsby."

"I came to you as a friend, as almost a father," said Millie, "and I thank you for keeping me from a life long misery. To know my husband such a man as I now know Cyril Ormsby to be would, as you say, break my heart."

"I would not tell you," said her guardian, "for you know I dislike him, and might have thought that dislike prejudiced me. But Millie, tell me you will not let this day's work shadow your life. You did not love Cyril, Millie?"

"No. I reverenced what I believed a noble, generous nature. That reverence a mockery. I shall never break my heart for a man I thoroughly despise, Uncle Marc."

And so it happened that Cyril Ormsby, coming to claim the fortune he believed to be within his grasp, met only Mr. Wilkinson, with Millie's polite but distinct refusal to resign herself or her fortune to his keeping.

But he never knew how it was that Millie learned the true value of his hollow words of charity and philanthropy.

A Fight in a Church.

Bayville, which is between Locust valley and Oyster bay harbor, raises the finest asparagus on Long Island. An old resident said to-day that the people there were so very quiet and peaceable that the least thing would raise a tremendous row. On Thursday night the Methodist church gave an oyster supper. It began at 8 o'clock, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion until 11. John Sackett, the captain of a brick schooner, sat in the front pew, close to a candy stand which stood against the altar rail. He was alone in his pew, and in the aisle a number of children were playing. Couples were walking up and down, and many people were in the pews.

Capt. William Henry Smith, who owns a schooner, and whose sister is Sackett's wife, walked down the aisle to the pew in which Sackett sat, leaned, and spoke to him. He had said only a few words when both clenched and Sackett took a saw handle from under his coat or from the pew and struck Smith several blows with it. They struggled, fell on the floor, got up again, dealt numerous and heavy blows on each other's faces, and finally fell over on the candy stand and smashed it.

Women and children screamed and ran from the church to the street, while others ran in to see the fracas. The Rev William Taft and six or seven of his parishioners ran down the aisle to the two fighters and did their best to separate them. Smith and Sackett struck at each other over the minister's head, and some of the other peacemakers were actually struck by the enraged combatants and they still bear marks of the blows.

Capt. Smith and Capt. Sackett fought and rolled over and tugged at each other all up the aisle, while women screamed and the children cried. At last they reached the street, and were there separated by force of numbers.

Smith's face was badly bruised and cut, and one of his eyes was nearly closed. His head was cut deeply in two places. Both men were taken home by their friends, Capt. Sackett's injuries were less severe though he also bore marks of the fray. Pastor Taft was indignant at what had occurred, and several women became hysterical.

All the residents of Bayville agreed yesterday that Smith had been worsted, but they could not agree as to who had struck the first blow. Captain Sackett and his friends say he acted simply in self-defense, and that Smith struck him without provocation. The assault, they say, grew out of an old family quarrel.

"About nine o'clock on Thursday night," Capt. Smith said yesterday to a reporter, "as I was on my way to the church, and was passing the street well, almost opposite the church, a man, who was crouching on the ground, struck me on the head with a club, and I fell to the ground unconscious. I lay there a long time, and when I came to and went into church to see Sackett, he, without warning pulled the saw handle from under his coat and struck me with it. Then I struck him, and the fight began. It was an old family quarrel revived, and I knew he was the man who struck me at the well. I did not intend to strike him in the church. I was going to ask him to come outside to speak to me.

"I shall probably get out a warrant for his arrest, and he may do the same for me. I am right in the matter. The cause of the old quarrel I can't explain. It is a private family matter."—N. Y. Times, Oct. 27th.

He Resumed.

One of the biggest liars in the state of Michigan in 1859 was an old citizen of the county of Wayne, who used to hang out around the Dearborn hotel and groceries. In the winter of that year and 1860, he was brought low with sickness, and he made a solemn vow that if he got well he would quit lying. He recovered, and as soon as able to be about he frankly stated his position.

Some of the boys could hardly believe in the strange occurrence, and so one night when he had the head of a sugar barrel in his favorite grocery, some one asked:

"Uncle Billy, didn't you once assert that you had mowed six acres of grass in a single day?"

"Y-e-s, I said so, but I guess I didn't measure very close. I guess the field didn't hold over three acres."

"And haven't you repeatedly said that you were in the Mexican war?"

"I—I presume so, but you see I had an uncle in it, and I suppose I kind o' got it mixed."

"And haven't you bragged of cutting five cords of wood per day?"

"Did I say five cords? I probably misspoke myself. I reckon it was about three."

"And haven't you claimed that you lifted 1000 pounds of old iron?"

"Let's see! Did I say 1000? There might have been a few pounds less, but you see I had a powerful brace for my knees."

The old man felt that he was losing prestige by scaling down lies which he had made plenty of men believe, and he was becoming very uneasy, but there was one more question. The interrogator looked Uncle Billy square in the face and asked:

"Now, sir, do you admit that you lied when you told a story here eight weeks ago about your killing two robbers in Texas?"

"No, sir! no sir!" hotly exclaimed the old man, as he slid off the barrel. "I've been sick and I've had a narrow squeak of it, and I've made a vow not to do any more lying, but if you chaps think I'm going to hang out here and play second fiddle to liars who have never been out of the county you are badly sold! Yows be hanged! Gentlemen, I resume business!"

Thirty-eight years ago two daughters of Abraham Kreiser, of Lebanon Pa., crossed in love, took to a small log hut in the mountains near Indiantown, despising men and holding aloof from all human beings. These women hermits are now about sixty years old. In speaking to each other—for they never speak to others—they sing their words with long-drawn drawls, and they are extremely fond of smoking long-stemmed pipes. They are hard-working and can swing the axe and fell huge trees as handily as the best backwoodsman in Indiantown. They have no fear of anything from a tramp to a bear, and they sleep with their axes by the bedside.

Forty-four towns of the German empire have introduced the system of street-car railways, and many more are about to do so.

Chrysanthemums.

A correspondent of the American Garden gives the following instructions concerning this pretty flower, now in such high fashion:

Chrysanthemums in flower, in the border, can be easily potted, and after two or three days' rest in the shade, they will continue to flower indoors for some time. If required for Christmas decorations, pinch off the buds as they appear until late in November. Chrysanthemums are, like roses, gross feeders, and will well repay all your kind care for them. Judicious pruning will change a straggling specimen into as handsome a plant as a flower lover could desire to possess. I have been carefully tending a Model of Perfection, Pompone variety, the past two months, feeding it with a teaspoonful of soluble guano every two or three weeks (it grows in a large pot), and pinching in its stalk two or three times; and now it is a model of form, and soon it will be a model of perfection in flowers. But I shall pinch off its buds until later in the season when frost and snow will cover all my fair flowers, and I must depend upon my windows for my pleasure in gardening. After flowering I shall keep the plant in the cellar.

Chrysanthemums will grow in any soil but clear sand, but they will also repay good cultivation with far more beautiful flowers. If their taste are consulted, you will give them rich garden loam two parts, well decomposed cow manure one part, and a sprinkling of sharp sand to keep the soil friable. Liberal supplies of water are needful, but do not let it stand in the saucers. When the flower-buds begin to appear, water once a week with weak liquid manure of soluble guano, a tablespoonful to two quarts of water. This will fertilize them well. Short sticks should be used to tie up the branches, and thin out the shoots so that every stalk can have sunshine. If the roots are a little pot bound they will not be harmed this year, but another year turn them out and divide them. Cuttings will root very quickly in half sand and half soil, and layers will form roots easily and make nice plants. Chrysanthemums will not grow luxuriantly in gas lighted, furnace-heated rooms, unless they are shielded from the light at night and have plenty of fresh air in the day. They will thrive best in a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees by day, and 40 or 45 degrees at night.

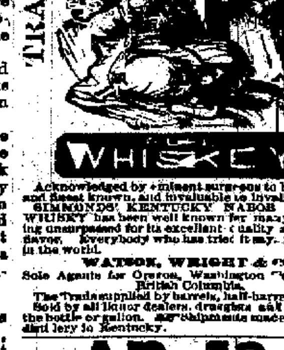
Safe Washing of Windows.

Every lady will welcome the new patent window-washer, which Mrs. James of Philadelphia has invented and is now perfecting, and which promises to be the desired invention for cleaning the outer sashes of windows without sitting out on the sill, at imminent risk of falling backward into the street. It consists of a long, slender handle of wood and metal, hollow, which is so curved as to bring a square of rubber directly against an outer pane of glass. A sponge is fastened by a rubber band to this square. The curved handle and the readily attached sponge, which, with the firm corners of the rubber are to do the cleansing, constitute the real merit of the invention, as they really are only like the bent and lengthened arm of the window washer herself. An attachment is made to the upper section of the holder of a rubber syringe tube, an end of which is to be dipped into a bucket or basin, and by a touch will supply to the sponge all the water that is needed for the window cleaning, so that it need not be drawn in again to the room until the work is complete. The inventor is, we understand, about having the entire implement made in papier mache, which is extremely light, and can be made into a tube as well as into a wash basin. In her first completed model the handle was of ash, a hard wood being necessary to make the tubing required and for window washers who like a stout implement this does very well. Every ounce that is taken off a brush handle, however, is of importance to some people, so that in either form window washing ought to be safely and quickly accomplished by this means. A chamois cloth or any polisher can be fastened upon the rubber back in the same way as the sponge is. The Household takes especial satisfaction in noting this invention, as the inventor says it was a hint in its columns that first directed her to plan the article. Mrs. James, at least, has given an answer to the question, "Why do not women invent?" The contrivances for saving trouble in household work are not all perfected. There is plenty of room for talent yet.

A cat on a canal-boat at Fair Haven, Conn., noticed the other night that the gallant craft had sprung a leak, and, running to the cabin, awoke the captain and his family, so that they got out and went ashore, minus even their clothing, just as the gallant craft went down.

Fig Cake.—Two cups of shortened dough as for bread, one and a half cups of sugar, two thirds of a cup of butter, half a cup of suet, quarter of a pound of figs, one cup of raisins or without, three eggs, one small teaspoonful of soda, nutmeg and clove.

The only known nerve sedative is Dr. Richmond's *Samaritan Nervine*. It is without a rival.



Acknowledged by eminent surgeons to be the purest and finest known, and invaluable to invalids. SIMMONDS' KENTUCKY NABOB BOURBON WHISKY has been well known for many years, being unsurpassed for its excellent quality and delicate flavor. Everybody who has tried it says it is the best in the world.

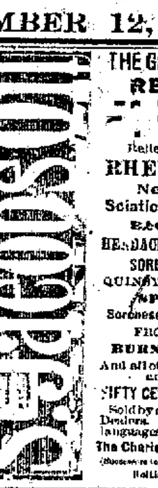
WATSON, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

The Trade supplied by barrels, half-barrels and cases. Sold by all liquor dealers, druggists and grocers, by the bottle or gallon. Shipments made direct from distillery in Kentucky.

LADIES USE ONLY
French Dressing & Satin Polish
ON YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES.
Every bottle has Paris Medal on it.
Beware of Imitations.
B. F. BROWN & CO., Boston, Mass.

AGENCY OF THE THREE BEST STEAM pumps in the world, viz.:
The HOOKER, the BOW, and the WORTHINGTON DUPLEX.
Also a complete line of Steam Fitters Materials.
JOHN BARRETT,
48 First and 26 Ash street, Portland, Oregon.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
SLAB WOOD—$1 50 PER LOAD—FROM WEED Bro's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Bee Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. E. M. L. & M. C.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital .... $750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
North side Stark, bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES R. REED, Agent.

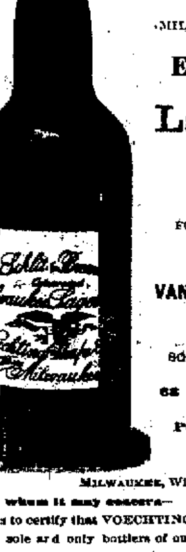
Incorporated .... July 29, 1881.
THE OREGON
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PORTLAND, OREGON.
DIRECTORS:
H. W. CORBETT. W. S. LADD.
C. H. LEWIS. HENRY FAILING.
M. S. BURRELL. M. W. FECHHEIMER.
J. W. COOK. L. WHITE.
M. W. FECHHEIMER, President.
M. S. BURRELL, Vice President.
EDWARD HALL, Secretary.
Policies written at equitable rates.
Home office 28 Washington street.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital subscribed $10,000,000
Capital paid up 1,000,000
Reserve Fund, in addition to capital 1,875,000
Cash Assets, June 30th, 1881 5,881,641
Deposit in Oregon 50,000
Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN by the agency.
No. 5 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN
Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool
Deposit in Oregon $200,000
Joint Policy issued by the Four Companies.
CORBITT & MACLEAY,
General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Office, 44 and 46 Front St., Portland, Or.

South British and National Fire and Marine Insurance Cos.
COMBINED.
CAPITAL $5,000,000
With unlimited liability of shareholders, and
Deposited in Oregon for security of policy holders 100,000
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., General Agents,
14 North Front St.
T. H. ALLEN, Jr., Manager.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH.
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital .... $5,000,000.
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon $50,000
Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or. 25,000
W. F. BROWN, Manager,
No. 27 Stark St., Portland.

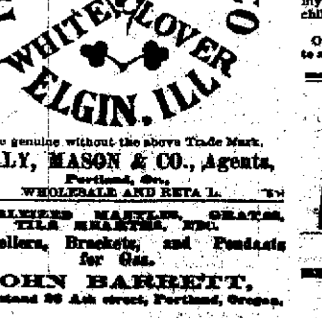


JOS. SCHLITZ
Brewing Co's
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
EXPORT
Lager
Beer
FOR SALE BY
W. J.
VAN SCHUYVER
& CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
62 FRONT ST.,
Portland, Or.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21, 1883.
To all whom it may concern—
This is to certify that VOECHTING SHAPE & CO are the sole and only bottlers of our Export Beer in Milwaukee, bottling the same on our own premises. This justly celebrated Export Beer is brewed by us expressly for VOECHTING SHAPE & CO., of the choicest hops and malt, and is guaranteed by us to be pure and unadulterated.
JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO.

We hereby certify that Messrs. W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., of Portland, Oregon, are the sole and only agents for the Bottled Beer referred to above in and for the State of Oregon.
VOECHTING SHAPE & CO.

1857. 1883.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, etc.
SEASONED FINISHING LUMBER
Constantly on Hand.
STAIR BUILDING.
Stairs, Stair Railings,
Balusters, Newel Posts,
Both Plain and Fancy, at Reasonable Rates.
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.
Orders from the Country will receive Prompt and Careful Attention. Send for Circulars.
SALESROOM, COR. THIRD and E.
Factory at Weidler's Mill, Portland, Oregon.



None genuine without the above Trade Mark.
SEALY, MASON & CO., Agents,
Portland, Or.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MARBLEIZED MANTLES, GRATES, TILE HEARTHS, ETC.
Chandeliers, Brackets, and Pendants for Gas.
JOHN BARRETT,
48 First and 26 Ash street, Portland, Oregon.

RIVER STEAMERS.

SELLWOOD, MILWAUKIE & OSWEGO
Portland Landing, foot of Taylor st.
TIME TABLE.
THE STEAMER "CITY OF SELLWOOD" MAKES regular trips to and from Sellwood, touching at Red House and City View Park, as follows:

LEAVES SELLWOOD.	LEAVES PORTLAND.
6:30, 8:30, 10:30 A. M.	7:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.
1:30, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.	2:00, 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 7 A.M. and 2 P.M. trips are extended to MILWAUKIE, WHITE HOUSE and OSWEGO, leaving Oswego on return at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Sunday last boat leaves Sellwood at 4:30.
FARE.
To Sellwood .... 15c....Sellwood and return....25c
To Milwaukie .... 25c....Milwaukie and return 40c
To Oswego .... 30c....Oswego and return....50c
Twenty trip tickets (to residents of Sellwood only)...$1

For Astoria—Fast Line.
THE STEAMER FLEETWOOD.
Which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P.M. on week days, and on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M., and arrives in Portland at 2 P. M.
Passengers by this route connect with the trains for Sound ports, and with the Gen. Miles at Astoria for Ilwaco, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
H. F. SCOTT, President.

FOR UPPER WILLAMETTE.
STEAMER "SALEM,"
E. W. SPENCER, Captain.
Irregular trips as above from foot of Washington st. Will contract to carry wheat at lowest rates. Also Job Towing on the Lower Willamette.

STR. MANZANILLO.
Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock. On Mondays and Fridays for Clatskanie; and on Wednesdays for Clatskanie and wayside landings; returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR COWLITZ RIVER.
Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A.M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER, CAPT. J. S. T. GRAY, leave Portland at 2 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR TILLAMOOK BAY.
STEAMER "A. B. FIELD,"
N. P. JOHANSON, Master.
Will make regular trips, weather permitting, from Astoria to Hobsonville at Tillamook Bay. All inward and outward freight will be discharged and received at Hobsonville. Further information can be obtained from J. L. STORY, agent at Lincoln.
F. E. SIBLY, Hobsonville.
BADOLLET & CO., Astoria.

SHIPPING.

Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line
From New York,
For Portland, Oregon, Direct.
The A1 FIRST-CLASS CLIPPER SHIP
Will follow the S.R. Mead, and is now on the berth. Having large engagements she will have quick dispatch. Shippers will please forward their orders and make their engagements securely as possible.
SUTTON & CO., 82 South St. New York.
ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents, Portland, Or.

FISHERMEN!
Twines & Netting
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Baltimore Twine and Net Company.
WM. J. HOOPER & SON,
No. 6 South Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
Send for price list, naming your city and state.
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLES.

UNITED CARRIAGE AND BAGGAGE TRANSFER CO
Telephone 222.
R. KNAPP, President. S. M. MEARS, Sec. & Tr.
G. W. LEIHY, Sup't.
First-Class Carriages in readiness at all hours.
Baggage Checked at Hotels, Residences and the Company's office.
Freight Delivered or Shipped promptly.
Charges advanced on reshipments.
Office, Cor. Second and Stark.

OREGON TRANSFER CO.
GENERAL
Forwarding and Commission.
FREIGHT FORWARDED & DELIVERED with Dispatch.
PIANOS AND FURNITURE MOVED.
Office, No. 81 Stark, bet First & Second
Mark Ours O. T. Co.

Swift's Specific.
of the continued use of mercury and potash for the treatment of Blood and Skin diseases—they never cure, and nearly always injure or totally ruin the general health.

A WELL KNOWN DRUGGIST.
My drug store was the first to sell Swift's Specific. It was then put up in quart bottles, which sold for $5 each. I have seen a great many cases cured by its use, and some who had tried all sorts of treatment. In fact I have never known it to fail when taken properly. I sell a large quantity of it and for all diseases that are dependent on blood poison or skin humor, it cures.

Pimples or Blotches on the Skin.
And makes the complexion fair and rosy. As for blood taint, there is no such word as fail. It cures cases that have long withstood other sorts of treatment, and without any of those recurring troubles that generally follow mercurial and other so-called cures.
T. L. MASSENBURG, Macon, Ga.

DRY TETTER.
For years I was afflicted with Dry Tetter of the most obstinate type. Was treated by many of the best physicians; took quantities of mercury, potash and arsenic, which, instead of curing the tetter, crippled me up with mineral poison and rheumatism. The tetter continued to grow worse, and the itching almost made me crazy. In this condition I was induced to take Swift's Specific, and the result was as astonishing as it was gratifying. In a few months the tetter was entirely well, the mercurial poisoning all out of my system, and I was a well man—and due only to Swift's Specific. All like sufferers should take it.
JAMES DUNNING, Louisville, Ky.

WHAT A PHYSICIAN SAYS.
CYPRESS RIDGE, MONROE CO., ARK.,
July 21, 1883.
I have a bright little daughter who will be two years old next month. She has been troubled nearly ever since her birth with a skin disease which I first diagnosed chicken-pox, but later found it to be some sort of eczema; at any rate it resisted very stubbornly all the different treatments. I procured one bottle of Swift's Specific and gave it to her in small doses three times a day, and in a short while had the satisfaction to see that she was entirely well. I am so well pleased with its effects on her that I shall not only use it in my practice, but I shall administer it to my other children and take it myself.
W. E. BEESTE, M. D.

Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

ALLEN'S [illegible]
Young Men, Middle Aged Men, and all Men who suffer from early indiscretions will find Allen's Brain Food the most powerful invigorant ever introduced. [illegible] Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First Avenue, New York City.

ZAN BROTHERS,
[illegible]
Nos. 13 and 14, North Front St.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMERS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT MIDNIGHT.	Nov.	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.	Nov.
Columbia, Friday	2	Queen, Saturday	3
Oregon, Tuesday	6	State, Wednesday	7
Queen, Friday	9	Columbia, Saturday	10
State, Tuesday	13	Oregon, Wednesday	14
Columbia, Friday	16	Queen, Saturday	17
Oregon, Tuesday	20	State, Wednesday	21
Queen, Friday	23	Columbia, Saturday	24
State, Tuesday	27	Oregon, Wednesday	28
Columbia, Friday	30		

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.
Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, daily, at 9:00 P. M.
Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 8:35 A.M.
Transfer steamer, connecting with Portland, Walla Walla, Dayton and Pendleton Express, leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, daily, (except Sunday), at 7:30 A. M. Returning, arrives at Portland at 6:30 P. M.
Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connect at Wallula Junction for points on Northern Pacific Railroad.
Through Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.
ALSO

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or.	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM	
Salem		6 AM		6 AM		
Corvallis						
Victoria, B. C.	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION.
EAST SIDE.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND COBURG,
via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
On and After May 13th, 1883,
Trains for Coburg leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
WEST SIDE.
BET. PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE
via O. & C. R. R. to Whites
Leave Portland at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 6:05 A. M.
Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and West Side Divisions, respectively.

General Offices—Cor. Front and D Streets.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic. E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Agent Pass. Dept.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
WESTERN DIVISIONS.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Leave Kalama at 10:15 A. M. Arrive at New Tacoma 5:45 P. M.
Leave New Tacoma at 7 A. M. Arrive at Kalama 12:11 P. M.
Connections.
At New Tacoma with Sound steamers.
At Tenino with the O. & C. V. railroad.
At Kalama with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats.

IDAHO & ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION.
Leave Wallula Junction at 10:40 A. M. Arrive at Cheney at 7:45 P.M., Spokane Falls at 8:33 P. M., and Helena at 7:35 P.M.
Returning, leave Helena at 5:20 A. M. Arrive at Spokane Falls at 4:50 A.M.; Cheney at 5:41 A.M., and Wallula Junction at 4:00 P.M.
Connection
At Wallula Junction with O. R. & N. Co.
Sleeping Cars to and from Portland.
J. M. BUCKLEY, Assistant General Manager.
JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.
E. P. ROGERS, General Agent Passenger Dept.

Oregon and California R. R.
Oregon and Transcontinental Company, Lessee.

On and after May 13, 1883, trains will run as follows
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Eastside Division.
Between PORTLAND and GLENDALE
Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A.M.	Glendale	10:25 P.M.
Glendale	5:00 A.M.	Portland	4:25 P.M.

Albany Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P.M.	Lebanon	9:20 P.M.
Lebanon	4:45 A.M.	Portland	10:05 A.M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the Eastside Division.

Westside Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND and CORVALLIS.
Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A.M.	Corvallis	4:20 P.M.
Corvallis	8:30 A.M.	Portland	3:20 P.M.

Express Train

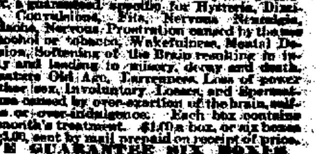
LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	5:00 P.M.	McMinnville	8:00 P.M.
McMinnville	5:45 A.M.	Portland	8:30 A.M.

Close connections made at Glendale with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's office.
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or Westside Division.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic. E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

THE
C. M. & St. P.
TO THE EAST,
THE
CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
AND
ST. PAUL
RAILWAY,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.,
IS THE
SHORT LINE
FROM ALL POINTS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST to CHICAGO and all points in the Eastern and Southern States. It is the only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between ST. PAUL and CHICAGO via Milwaukee.
It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and owns three separate and distinct lines between these points, thus giving passengers a choice of three routes, passing through the most fertile, populous and picturesque sections of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. It runs the finest Dining Cars in the world, and no effort is spared to secure the comfort of its patrons. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago, and but one change from Portland, which is made in St. Paul in a great Union Depot occupied jointly with the Northern Pacific R. R.
Be sure your tickets read via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and secure the advantages only offered by this great

TRANSCONTINENTAL
SHORT LINE
For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Portland, Oregon, or to any Coupon Ticket Agent on this coast.
S. S. MERRILL, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
W. H. DIXON, Gen. N. W. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.
W. H. MARSHALL, Trav. Pass. Agent, 54 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

NERVOUS DEBILITY



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

SWAYNE'S PILLS
[illegible]
DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1883.

ATLANTIS, THE OLD AND THE NEW.

BY A. F. HAWLEY.

I muse beside thy waters, oh thou sea,
Balboa's regnant sea, and most superb;
I do not question thee, for in thy depths
Thou keep'st thy secrets and thy mysteries;
Not with the sphinx's immobility,
But with profounder caution; placid to-day,
To-morrow wrinkled like a Titan's brow.
The record of thy immemorial years
Lies hidden in thy bosom, and in vain
We ask thee for the story of thy past.
Yet from the fragments which, in utter scorn,
Thou fling'st upon the desolate shores of time
Men gather fancies, out of which they weave
Strange reveries of the shadowy dusk of Eld.
Let me recall one legend, oh thou sea!
Not of the Armada's glory, whelmed beneath
Thy cruel and remorseless waves; nor yet,
Some single shipwreck, when alas went down
The tender lover, the precious hopes of home,
The father, brother, lover, honest friend;
But that which pictures that vast Cataclysm
In which a continent, like a broken shell,
Sank instant from the sight of all the stars,
With pillared and column, architrave and frieze;
Bird, beast and man—whose high development,
In arms and genius, so the legend runs,
Made Grecian culture but a fireside tale,
Scarce worth the mentioning; and the pride of Rome
Her forum and her roads, which kept the world
Her vassal, but a pageant, nothing more!
Ah lost Atlantis, like a splendid dream
What men imagine of thy royal state
Comes o'er the spirit to enchant, enthrall,
And take us captive to thy syren spell.
Lost region of embowered groves and founts,
Whose crystalline splendors leaped to cloudless skies;
Of thrones magnificent and temples proud;
Of towers whose airy fret work shamed Milan;
Of arms, of music, and luxurious ease;
Of God like men and women seraph bright—
What know we of the cause of thy sad fate?
Much we conjecture. Some ascribe thy fall,
To the just vengeance of insulted deity,
Who waited till the measure of thy crimes
Was full to overflowing, then, with a breath,
Sent all his waters over thee, and in thy fall
Swept into dark oblivion every line,
Which could retell the story of thy sins,
Or give the record of a future age.
Ah lost Atlantis, it indeed may be
That thou art but a figment of the brain.
That never, throned amidst the tropic seas,
Thy marble temples reared their sculptured fronts,
Thy beautiful women and brave men once walked,
Loved, suffered, played their parts and died.
But what of that? Beneath a darker wave
Than those whose sapphire splendors greet my eye,
As from my page I lift it, have gone down,
Egyptian obelisk and Palmyran plinth,
Acropolis and Parthenon, Portico and Throne!
The Goth, the Hun, the Vandal, in fierce waves
Have swept, ah far less merciful than thou,
Oh sea, have swept, in turbid torrents swept
Above the splendors of full many a land,
As fair as thine Atlantis, though ye were
All that the poet or the seer hath painted ye,
And left, oh irony of fate, their books,
Their ruined palaces, their monuments,
The mute, eternal witnesses of their shame!
What of it, lost Atlantis? What if the tale,
The song, the story—legend—of thy years,
Be but a myth! Here is thy counterpart.
Ah, not to thee, oh sea, nor yet to thee,
Lost realm, if realm ye were, do now I turn,
Men of America, Atlantis here,
Fairer than ever fabled, fairer than e'er
Sat throned 'mid summer seas, and lifted high
Her silken banners on pavilions proud
Is still your own. Look where she smiles!
Look at her fair and generous lap outspread;
Think of the bosom that has nurtured you;
Look at her homes, which are your sacred temples;
Her orchards, which are your ambrosial groves:
Her churches, from whose bell crowned spires ye hear,
The voices which have been made music in your ears,
Since ye were children, and which are your shrines;
Her busy marts, which are your citadels;
Her mountain heights, which are your fastnesses;
Her plains where ye have walked like him of old,
At evening with your father and your God;
Her schools, wherein the offshoots of your loins
Are taught to reverence Freedom's priceless boon!
Look at your country, and then ask yourselves
If e'er Atlantis, whelmed beneath the wave,
If the old tale be true, was half as fair?
Then look and see the filthy wave which roars
On high its blood stained, black and horrid crest,
Which calls itself by a foul name from far
Beyond the utmost ripple of that sea,
That sluggish Saragossan sea 'neath which,
Fabled, Atlantis lies! Shall it whelm your land?
No wave! he test watch gleams before the now
Is that which threatens you, but a black wave,
To which the Vandal torrent, of the Hun,
Or Goth were but a summer stream. Awake!
Arouse and sleep no more! Atlantis old,
Lies, it is fabled, many a fathom deep
Men pity her; and some perhaps have wept
For her sad fate They say that hell beneath
Was moved to meet her at her coming; that she fell
Beneath the frown of God, and went to keep
The cities of the plain and company.

But if ye fall, if nerveless and supine,
Ye suffer this dark wave which threatens ye
To sweep ye from existence, and ye leave
The mute eternal witnesses of your shame
In ravished homes and foreign library—
For history's page shall no more erased—
In pillaged church and sacked and burning mart,
What poet, until Time shall be no more,
Shall ever weep for, pity or condole.
The new Atlantis, gone to join the old?
Men of America, men whose lots are cast
By the Balboan sea—musing by that sea—
These thoughts o'ertook me, and I give them voice.
Whence tend they? ye may ask; in just one line,
I give you answer; take it at its worth;
Rise, Stamp the Chinamen into dusty death!

Crescent City Beach, Del Norte County, California, April 23, 1879.

THE DEAR HEADS OF NOBILITY.

The Chief of the Excursion Barnacles Not a Representative Peer.

G. W. Smalley's London Letter in N. Y. Tribune.

The Onslow incident has naturally excited some remark here, and as naturally people were disposed to hope that the accounts of Lord Onslow's demeanor were exaggerated. But it is known that what the American papers printed about the noble earl's relations with the Northern Pacific and its other guests did not exceed the truth. Private letters from other members of the party confirm all that has been stated publicly. The comment every Englishman makes is much the same—they all hope that Americans will not suppose Lord Onslow to be in this respect a representative peer. The telegrams that first appeared in the English papers mentioned no name. Nobody believed them, because they were supposed to refer to Lord Carrington, the only English peer known to be of the party, and Lord Carrington is a man whose urbanity and breeding put him beyond the suspicion of such conduct as was described in the dispatches. It may safely be said, and it is all I need say, that Lord Onslow's behavior has been resented in England by those of his own rank and social station more keenly than it can have been in America.

The Englishman is, in fact, more sensitive on some points than he is always willing to admit. He extremely dislikes to see any kind of discredit wrought on the English name in a country which he has learned to think of as closely connected with his own. He is quick to admit and to applaud the cordiality of American hospitality, but he does not like to see distinguished Englishmen accepting more from Americans than they would think of accepting at home. This Northern Pacific business has proved a puzzle to him, and he is half disposed to agree with the rather crude criticisms of sundry American papers on "free lunchers" and "dead heads," or to agree so far as he understands the meaning of those singular words.

In Lord Coleridge's case he expresses himself with still greater freedom. The Englishman is glad to hear that Lord Coleridge is well received, but he sticks to English notion that even a guest should pay his own railway fares and hotel bills. Comment of this sort was to be heard before Lord Coleridge set out on his journey. It has grown much louder and more general as the accounts from America become more glowing. Possibly enough, this truly British growl may reach Lord Coleridge's ears when he returns.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Mrs. Stowe's Brother Tells How It Came to be Written.

New Orleans States.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gave a reporter the following account of how "Uncle Tom's Cabin" came to be written, and said: "It will be the first time it has ever been published." Mr. Beecher continued: "Dr. Bayley published a paper called the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, at Washington. One day Mrs. Stowe said to me, 'Do you take the *National Era*?' 'No,' said I, 'why?' 'Because Dr. Bayley wants me to write a story for the *Era*, I,' said she, 'have got one in my head which I think will run through three numbers.' This slender idea was the root of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

"And where was it written?"

"Mostly in Brunswick, Me., where Dr. Stowe was a professor. She was accustomed every evening, on finishing an installment of the story, to read it to her family. It became a serious business. It was as if a real history was going on, and she had received a letter every week giving an account of it. When the story reached that part where little Eva died, the house became silent as the grave. Some one afterward said: 'I don't see how you could bear to have Eva die.' She replied: 'I couldn't bear it; I was sick in bed three days afterward, and the house was like a funeral.' She wrote this under such an inspiration of excitement that she always spoke of it as not her work, and would say: 'Oh, that was not mine; it was given to me.'

Before its appearance it was impossible to get the public to read on the subject of anti-slavery. It was the first work that broke down the prejudices of all classes and revealed the interior of slave life."

Sugar Monopoly.

New York Times.

Claus Spreckels, who has for some years held not only a monopoly of the sugar industry on the Hawaiian Islands but also a monopoly of the sugar trade of the Pacific states and territories, has now made a contract by means of which he will also monopolize the carrying trade between the islands and San Francisco, as well as the carrying trade to other ports that depends upon cargoes of Hawaiian sugar. The exorbitant freight rates of the Central Pacific railway system—and, as have been fixed, as regards sugar, by agreement with him—have enabled Spreckels to undersell eastern refiners on the Pacific slope, and at the same time to compel consumers there to pay more for his sugar, imported free of duty, than eastern people pay for sugar which is made costly by a tariff tax. By adopting the freight rates of the Central Pacific, the Northern Pacific has preserved the Spreckels sugar monopoly in Oregon, Washington and the territories near its western terminus.

SPOKANE FALLS.

Growth of the Town and its Prospects—Buildings Erected—More Dwellings Wanted—The Surrounding Country—Rapid Inflow of Population.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]

SPOKANE FALLS, Nov. 3.

As THE OREGONIAN is liberally patronized by the people of this town and vicinity, who regard with marked favor its correct position on most, if not all, the important and leading questions of the day, and who regard it also as the most representative of the newspapers of this new northwest, perhaps a few news notes from this portion of your newspaper vineyard may not be altogether unacceptable.

The writer has been but a few weeks a citizen of this part of the country, but has been here long enough to learn to admire the enterprise and public spirit of the citizens of Spokane Falls, and to become firmly rooted and grounded in the belief that this is to be an important manufacturing center and the city of eastern Washington and Oregon. It is hardly more than eighteen months since the "boom" struck Spokane Falls, and during this time the town has had an astonishing growth in population and in all manner of improvements.

A FEW EXAMPLES.

Echo "Roller" mill, 40x100 feet and four stories in hight, with six floors, a capacity of 600 barrels of flour daily, is nearly completed, by Messrs. Haverstale & Davis, at a cost of $50,000. This is believed to be the largest flouring mill between Portland and Minneapolis.

Glover's block, 80x77 feet and two stories in hight, of beautiful architectural design and finished in the best modern style, at a cost of $19,000. Built of brick.

Dr. Burch's block, 28x77 feet, two stories, of brick and completed at a cost of $7500.

Union block, 140x80 feet, two stories, of brick, has four stores fronting on Howard street, and will be completed at a cost of $35,000 by the following firms: Moore & Goldsmith, E B Hyde, K. W. Forrest, and Dr. J. E. Gandy.

Rima's block, 25x60 feet, two stories, of brick, will be completed by the proprietor, L. W. Rima, at a cost of $7600.

Central block, 80x83 feet, two stories of brick, has three stores fronting on Riverside avenue, and will be completed at a cost of $25,000 by the following firms: A. P. Wolverton, E. H. Jamieson, and Messrs. James M. Armstrong, J. L. Wilson, and Charles S. Voorhees.

J. J. Browne's block on Riverside avenue is 50x82 feet, and two stories in hight. Is built of brick, and divided into three rooms for stores. This block is to be finished in the finest style of architecture, and will probably cost little, if any, less than $25,000.

French's restaurant block, 25x60 feet, and two stories, of brick, will be completed soon at a cost of $6000.

In addition to these a number of wooden business buildings have been erected this season. The new postoffice building, containing three stores, and costing $3000; several offices erected by Webster Bros. at a cost of $3000, and an agricultural implement warehouse, built by Dr. Burch.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE.

This building, now nearly ready for occupancy, is built on the ground donated by Colonel Jenkins, on the north side of the river and opposite town. It is 40x66 feet on the ground, and two stories in hight, with mansard roof. The cost of the building up to this time is $8000, and the grounds are estimated to be worth $20,000. The exterior appearance of the building is very fine and will be an ornament as well as a credit to the town.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

The foundations of this institution have been laid, but further work will be postponed until spring. Bricks for the building are being manufactured on the ground. The two lower stories are to be of stone and the upper two of brick. This is designed to be the second of two principal seats of learning being operated by the Jesuit fathers on the Pacific slope, the other being located at San Jose, Cal.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

A handsome public school building has been erected this season on a prominent elevation, in the north part of town, at a cost of $7000. It is one of the finest structures in town, and is a standing witness, seen and interpreted by all comers, of the sound judgment, as well as the public spirit, of the people who voted upon themselves a tax to build it. Four departments are now in operation in this school building, and the attendance of pupils is 200.

The business men have also built by subscription a bridge over the Spokane river, at a point near Post's flouring mill, costing about $4000.

And I almost forgot to mention one very important addition to the business of the town made during the past season, viz.: A sash and door factory, where all sorts of moldings, dressed woods and the more expensive kinds of woodwork are manufactured. This institution is operated under the firm name of W. O. Johnson & Co., and cost $7000.

THE AGGREGATE COST.

So we have an aggregate of about $187,000 as the cost of new business houses built in Spokane Falls in the season of 1883. And for educational buildings $15,000 have been expended during the same period. Mr. Cannon is building a handsome residence in the western part of town which will cost him little, if any, short of $10,000. An estimate within bounds will place the number of dwelling houses built in Spokane Falls during the season of 1883, at something over one hundred, at a cost of $125,000.

Perhaps this may be regarded as a very fair exhibit for a small town whose "booming" excitement subsided months ago, and whose business men are simply working up, and building, to the requirements of the times and of a good judgment.

A NEW COUNTY.

The territorial legislature has just passed an act providing for the setting off of a new county from the territory covered by Spokane county, leaving Spokane Falls at or very near the center of the present county of Spokane. This is a consummation devoutly desired by the people of this town, and they are excusably happy over it. It is expected, of course, that the location of the county seat will be permanently decided by a vote of the electors, in which case Spokane Falls, on account of its position and importance as a business center, confidently expects to "secure the persimmon." The United States land office for this district is located here, and this is urged as an additional reason for centering all county records at this place.

MORE DWELLING HOUSES WANTED.

There is a loud call for more house room by the crowds of newcomers who are constantly arriving here, and in view of this fact and the other fact that rents are away up and going higher, wouldn't it be a good plan for some Portland capitalist who has some spare change about his person to call over and build a few tenement houses for renting? He would most certainly find it a profitable investment. At present rates a common dwelling house will nearly pay for itself in two years, from rent.

COEUR D'ALENE MINES.

There is no longer any doubt about the rich character of this find, and old and experienced miners by the hundreds are locating claims. A subscription paper was circulated here in Spokane Falls last week and $1000 were subscribed in a very short time by our business men to be used in clearing a new road to the mines from a point more advantageous to the Spokane trade.

BIG BEND BEYOND THE GRAND COULEE.

A good deal of interest is felt in this section, and in fact all over eastern Washington, over the opening to settlement of the vast agricultural district lying between the Grand Coulee and the extreme western bend of the Columbia river. The first settlers went in there last May, but not until August or September did it become generally known how extensive was the area and how productive the soil of that fine prairie land district. A gentleman named Myers, lately from Bloomington, Illinois, who had decided to return to Illinois without investing in lands, was induced some two weeks ago to visit this Big Bend country, and was so well pleased with its appearance and promise that he located a pre-emption, and went home to settle up his business and prepare to come out with his family in the spring. He said it was more like the prairies of Illinois and Iowa than anything he had seen west of the Rockies. This gentleman, after deciding to locate in the Big Bend country, came back to Spokane Falls, purchased a number of lots and arranged to have a house built immediately on each lot for renting. The district of farming prairie land between the Coulee and the Columbia is about 60x30 miles in extent, the length running north and south. The soil is a sandy loam of a light ash color, and is two to four feet in depth, with a subsoil of clay, through which small pieces of limestone are thickly scattered. The land is gently rolling and has a gentle slope toward the river. An excellent wagon road, opened and used by the government for hauling supplies between Walla Walla and Camp Chelan, runs the whole length of this prairie. Badger mountain borders the prairie on the southwest, and lies between it and the river on that side. On the north summit and slope of the mountain is a large body of pine timber, and from here the settlers will obtain their stock of lumber for building, and also their fuel. The Coulees bound the district on the eastward, and from the chord whose arc, the bending Columbia, completes the boundary. So the Columbia meanders along three sides of the district, and when congress provides for the clearing of the channel of this noble river, so that commerce may pass over "unvexed to the sea," the people who go in and occupy the land of promise may have water navigation to compete with railroads in carrying their products out and their necessary imports in. As this is outside of railroad limits, the land is all subject to entry under homestead, pre-emption or timber-culture laws, and when paid for in cash is only $1 25 per acre. If any of the readers of THE OREGONIAN happen not to be the fortunate possessors of one of the maps of this territory, issued by your office, they may locate this Big Bend prairie district satisfactorily by marking out the country lying between 47 and 48 degrees north latitude and 41½ and 43½ degrees west longitude.

THE NEW TOWN OKANOGAN.

The new town of the future is to be called Okanogan, and will be located on the south half of section 24, and the north half of section 23, township 26 north, range 23 east Willamette meridian. It is an exact line, east and west, with Spokane Falls and Seattle, 120 miles west from the first named and 115 east from Seattle. It will be observed that this is very near the center of Washington territory, and if there should ever have to be a loud and irrepressible demand for the location of the capital at Okanogan, or in that vicinity, it is quite likely that the residents will recognize the reasonableness of such demand and make room for necessary buildings.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTY.

The residents and claim holders of the Badger Mountain country held a meeting October 22 and elected J. W. Adams, Esq., a delegate to proceed to Olympia and lay before the legislative Solons there assembled their petition asking that the territory west of the Grand and Little Coulees and between them and the Columbia river, be set off from Spokane county as a new county. Mr. Adams is now at the capital city to attend to the matter, and there appears to be good ground for believing that he will meet with success. Distance from the present and the prospective county seat, bad and at times almost impassable roads, and the necessities of the heavy immigration confidently looked for next season, are a few of the many reasons advanced by the settlers of the Badger Mountain county for seeking a separation from Spokane county.

SPOKANE FALLS NEWSPAPERS.

This town is extremely fortunate in the possession of two newspapers, the *Chronicle* and *Review*, conducted by representative men who understand thoroughly what is demanded of a live newspaper, and are satisfying that demand in busy, bustling, growing Spokane Falls. The *Chronicle*, owned and edited by Mr. Cowley, is the oldest of the newspapers, and is firmly rooted and grounded here. The *Review* is in the first year of its existence, but under the able management of Mr. Dallam, bids fair to occupy a position in the popular esteem equally as advanced as its friendly competitor. A. M. H.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Eastern Oregon.

J. H. Parker has been appointed cashier of the First National bank of Baker City, Or., vice J. J. Reeves, resigned.

The Baker City *Tribune* reports that a shooting scrape occurred near Harney, Or., last week, in which one man is reported dangerously wounded.

The Dalles *Mountaineer*: We saw two persons in town from the country last Monday, who had brought in loads of grain and could find no purchasers. This will be a serious drawback to the development of agricultural industry if we cannot furnish a market for the products of our section.

Dalles *Exchange*: A man named Cornelius Murray, who was pounded Wednesday night on Second street, one of the most frequented streets of this city, within a short distance of his own house, still lies in an unconscious state, with but little hope of his recovery. No evidence so far as to who his assailant was has been made public, though suspicion points to a party who had been with him.

East Oregonian: The Upper Willow Creek valley correspondent of the Baker City *Reveille* writes: The largest grain crop ever raised here was raised this year. The amount threshed by Killoran & Co.'s thresher was 14,000 bushels. The largest crop raised by any one individual was that of Mr. John Killoran, raising 2095 bushels of oats and wheat. Next comes Mr. Cass Wisdom, having raised 2093 bushels.

Western Oregon.

There are 190 pupils attending the North Brownsville, Oregon, school. Daily attendance for the past month upwards of 160.

Dallas *Itemizer*: A number of children on Mill creek have died during the week with scarlet fever. Timon Hinshaw lost one. Diak... one and Montgomery one. The disease seems to be abating at last accounts.

Astorian: Work on the new O. R. & N. dock progresses; there are over 100 men employed; the framing will all be in place next week; the roofing is being put on, and a row of fenders five feet apart are being driven along the front.

From the Eugene City *Guard* it is learned that on Tuesday night near Cottage Grove, Posy Veatch, while on his way home from church was ordered to throw up his hands by some unknown person coming from the brush close by, which he refused to do, at the same time drawing his pistol, and both commenced shooting, the first shot of the robber cutting out the button hole of Mr. Veatch's overcoat. Veatch thought this a pretty close call, but stood firm and fired a shot at the robber, who responded by firing another, but missing his aim, tried it again and his pistol snapped, when Veatch turned loose on him with two more shots, making him hunt his way into the brush.

Washington Territory.

There is railway connection to Colfax.

Forest Grove is to have a sash and door factory.

The first snow of the season fell at Spokane Falls last Monday.

There are but three paupers upon the Washington county poor farm.

About thirty men are constantly employed at the Port Townsend gun works.

The murderer of Dan Haggerty, at Prescott, has been committed to jail without bonds.

Samples of ore sent from the Prehastin, W. T., mines to Butte City for assay, yielded from $30 to $160 per ton.

It is said that the wheat acreage of Walla Walla county for the coming season will be an increase of 50 per cent.

The Anderson wharf at Olympia will be extended 1000 feet beyond its present limits as soon as material can be obtained.

At Ellensburg, on Tuesday evening last, C. C. James shot and attempted to kill M. Barnett. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The Seattle *Post Intelligencer* thinks that 1884 will find at least 6000 men at work on the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific railroad in King and Yakima counties.

Professor W. H. Roberts will give a Thanksgiving dance in Columbia hall, Olympia, on Thursday evening, November 29, in honor of the legislature of Washington territory.

A young man by the name of Taylor suddenly disappeared from the Columbia house, Olympia, Thursday, and his friends there are very anxious to know of his whereabouts. His age is about 24 years.

The new quarters being erected at Fort Walla Walla are two stories high and 135 feet long. The upstairs will be occupied by the men as sleeping rooms, the lower floor for dining room, kitchen, library and bath rooms.

Daniel Haggerty, who was recently murdered at Prescott, came from Washington D. C., where two of his brothers and three sisters now reside. One of the heirs will go to Walla Walla to see about the settling of the deceased's estate.

The latest reports from Bishop Paddock indicate that he is meeting with entire success in raising the $25,000 required for the boys' institute in Tacoma. He thinks that before spring he will call upon Mr. Wright for the $50,000 endowment.

At Walla Walla preparations have been made to winter 1600 head of cattle. For this purpose there is now on hand the product of 350 acres of corn, 600 tons of hay, and all the barley straw in the country, with many tons of bran, with which to feed them.

On the night of October 28 the barn of James Burns of Yelm prairie was burned, with between sixty and seventy-five tons of feed. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. On the previous Sunday night two shots were fired into his house, one into the door and one into the roof.

Dayton *Chronicle*: It still continues showery, but sufficient rain has not yet fallen to allow the farmer to do a good job of plowing. This is one of the dryest falls we have ever seen in the country. Unless a change for the better is made before long, the crop of fall sown grain will be light this year.

At Steilacoom, a few nights ago, Samuel Dawson and Louis Earley had a difficulty in Rupp's saloon, when Dawson cut Earley several times with a small knife in the head and body. None of the wounds are dangerous. Dawson gave himself up the next day, and was bound over to the district court in $300 bonds.

Tacoma *Ledger*: Great activity prevails in the building trade west of Yakima avenue, a great number of buildings being in course of erection. When the building of the Central school was commenced the number of houses west of the avenue was only thirty, now they number ninety-eight, and lumber for many more has been delivered on the ground for building.

Tuesday night a cutting affray occurred in Frank Stone's old saloon. The affair seems shrouded in mystery, as the witnesses seem very reticent. A Frenchman named Gustave had some words with a countryman called George, over a disreputable female, when George suddenly jumped Gustave, and in some manner cut a gash in the latter's scalp. The wounded man is not dangerously hurt. No arrests were made.

From the Rockford, W.T., country comes this good word: We have been having splendid fall weather, and the farmers are taking advantage of it by turning over the black soil while it is in good condition. There is a great deal of fall wheat being sown and an immense amount of land being prepared for early spring sowing. The whole country around us appears busy. New buildings and fences are going up, and everything to denote improvement and thrift. Many new comers are settling among us, who are bringing considerable money with them and buying out many of the small farmers.

The Palouse *Gazette* contains the following particulars of the shooting which was mentioned last week as taking place at one of the railroad camps on the South Palouse. On Wednesday evening, two Italians named Pete Jacque and Louis Moran were seated at a table engaged in a game of cards, when a dispute occurred and pistols were drawn. Jacquet being the quickest, fired at Moran, but missed his aim, and the bullet pierced the abdomen of Jo Jacquet, a cousin of the man who did the shooting. During the melee the lights were extinguished and the stoves overturned, and two other shots were fired, but by whom, we did not learn. Immediately after the shooting Pete Jacquet escaped in the darkness, and the wounded man was surrounded by friends who did all in their power to relieve his sufferings. The next day he was taken to Pullman, but died soon after reaching there. As soon as the matter was reported, a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Constable Foster, who immediately went in search of the murderer, and succeeded in capturing him in Deadman's hollow, in Garfield county. Pete offered slight resistance, but the officer was determined and compelled the murderer to accompany him to this city. On the way over the prisoner said he had thrown the pistol away, and asked several questions regarding the condition of the man whom he had shot. Coroner Livingstone held an inquest at Pullman, and the verdict of the jury was that deceased had come to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by Pete Jacquet. Jacquet was arraigned before Justice Porter on Tuesday, and entered a plea of not guilty. He was committed to jail, without bail, to await the action of the grand jury.

Idaho Territory.

There are twelve inches of snow in the town of Sawtooth. In Eureka gulch there are three feet of snow.

A new body of ore has lately been struck in the bottom of the shaft of the Silver King mine. It is about three feet wide and is rich.

From May to November 1, 5,105,100 pounds of bullion have been shipped from the Wood River country. During the same period 4,581,900 pounds of ore were shipped.

Wood River *News Miner*: The Columbia and Beaver mill at Sawtooth, since it started up on the 19th of last September, has run through 125 tons of ore from the Pilgrim mine, 320 from the Silver King and 90 in odd lots. The mill has thus run through over 400 tons in all in six weeks' run.

The Inspiring Bottle.

Chicago Times.

Mr. Irving has probably opened the inspiring bottle for Champagne Willie, the dramatic critic of the New York *Tribune*. The latter says Mr. Irving's smile "is one of singular sweetness; and sometimes it touches his sad, scholastic, high-bred, noble features with the perfect sunshine of beauty." It would now be interesting to know something about the size and frequency of his "smile."

Everything Greased for Mahone.

Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

If Mahone loses his grip on Virginia next Tuesday he will slide into oblivion and he will find "everything greased for the occasion."

MR. DELL WISHES TO BE HEARD.

PORTLAND, Nov. 11.

To THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In Saturday's OREGONIAN I find the following local item:

CHEEKY WITH HIS MAN.—Last night, shortly after the Chapman investigating committee adjourned, "Col." Sidney Dell, in conversation with Councilman Chittenden, said in bullying tones without just provocation: "You're a liar!" Since his disastrous experience in the late circuit court about two years ago in calling hard names, the gallant son of chivalry has been careful to pick out gray-haired and small men as victims of his malicious tongue.

That I claim to be "Colonel" is untrue; that I gave Mr. Chittenden the lie without just provocation is a mistake; and the reference to the affair of "two years ago" is all wrong except as to the fact that there was a fracas in the court house. In neither case was I the aggressor; and in the case of Mr. Chittenden he was inexcusably insulting. At the street door of the council rooms I met him and Mr. Sears. I addressed a friendly remark to Mr. Sears upon the singular termination of the investigation. Mr. Chittenden excitedly chipped in charging me with complicity in the Besser piracy. It was a charge utterly false, existing only in the imagination of the worthy councilman. The impulse of every honest man would be to brand the charge as a lie, which I instantly did. The size of the man was not to be taken into consideration. Whether man or manikin—if he had any standing in the community, which Mr. C. certainly has—it would have been the same. If you or any one else doubt this, the doubt will be easily solved by a repetition of the charge in my hearing. I suppose no one would say you were too small. Not only was the charge false, but when Besser, "engineer," developed his purpose I was provoked and consulted my associate counsel, Mr. Bingham, upon the propriety of our interfering in some way to assist the committee. Mr. Bingham's idea, however, was that the committee was running their investigation against our protest and had got into the scrape and should be left to get out of it as best they could. In this I finally acquiesced, though I foresaw that it would end the investigation, as we couldn't explain a paper that could not be produced. I believed that we had a legitimate exoneration of the mayor's integrity by showing that the real contract was that these men were to guarantee a public subscription of $1000 per annum as salary for Chapman (unless the legislature should create a salary) if he would consent to run, and not an agreement that he would appoint these worthy patriots to office if they would pay him $1000 therefor. In fact, Chapman had been mayor twice. When those opposed to Thompson insisted upon his running, as the only man sure to be elected, he objected that there was no salary, and they promised to guarantee this by public subscription, which has illustrious precedents, but it was understood, as a party measure, that these workers should have office. The contract as signed seems to have been cooked up by these "worthy patriots" possibly to give them power in the administration. It seems to have been signed by Chapman without reading it and upon Besser's word that it was substantially their agreement in writing. To show that the $1000 was to be by public subscription, and was simply the consideration given Chapman to induce him to run for an office he didn't want (instead of being an agreement to sell the offices), is to vindicate Chapman's integrity in the public mind. That was the sole purpose of my employment—if the committee should insist upon an investigation where they had no jurisdiction. To be charged by a man of Mr. Chittenden's standing in this community with putting up the Besser job, under these circumstances, was not only insulting but aggravating. No fair minded man can blame me for branding it instantly as false.

Within the past two weeks on my complaint to you of misrepresentations of myself by your paper, which I thought was seeking to invest me with a false character in the community, whose good opinion I cherish, you disclaimed all purpose to injure me, and expressed a hope that there would be found no further ground of complaint on my part. I was fain to be content with this negative justice, although if situations had been reversed I should have given you a handsome vindication. You can imagine my surprise at this seeming breach of faith on your part, and I have to request that you will publish this letter in my vindication. Respectfully,

SIDNEY DELL.

A Great Deer Story.

Little Rock Gazette.

"Speaking of strange attachments," said a well known Arkansas railroad conductor, "reminds me of the strangest freak of affection of which I think any record has been kept. On one of the railroads centering at Little Rock, there is, a short distance from the city, a stretch of wood pasture about a mile and a half long. The land is as level as a floor, and is surrounded by a high fence, with deep cattle gaps, where the road runs through. One day while we were rushing through the woods a deer jumped up and ran along close to the train until we reached the fence, when he turned, and was soon lost to view. Next day, when the train came along again, the deer met us at the fence and ran along in great glee until we reached the other side of the woods, when he turned aside. My engineer became very much attached to him, and always blew the whistle just before entering the wood. The old engineer, too, seemed to have an affection for the animal, and would seem to chuckle when the deer was at its side.

"One day we were delayed by an accident to a freight train and did not reach the woods until nightfall. The engineer blew his whistle. A light flashed in the woods and, sir, I hope never to tell the truth again if that deer wasn't there carrying a lantern on his horns. I won't pretend to explain how he got the lantern. I am giving you the facts and you can draw your own deductions. When we passed he tossed the lantern aside. One of the boys told me—and, mind you, I don't vouch for its truth—that the lantern fell from a freight train and that the deer took it up and kept it on a stump until our train came along."

"How do you suppose the deer lighted the lantern?" asked one of the company.

"It may have been already lit, but if it wasn't it is no lookout of mine, for I am only giving the facts as they occurred, leaving all speculation to you. Some time after this we were rushing along, nearing the deer's woods, when we saw the animal standing on the track waving a red flag. We stopped, and discovered that a large tree had blown across the track. Well, sir, when we chopped the log out that deer put his horns against it and helped us roll it away."

"Where do you suppose he got the red flag?" asked an incredulous listener.

"I won't attempt to explain anything. I am giving you the facts, and of course, you can do your figuring for conclusions; but one of the boys said that he took up an old white rag he had found on the ground and rubbed it in a box of red clay."

"What became of the wonderful animal?"

"That's what I'm going to tell you. One day, about six months ago, we arrived at the woods as usual. The deer met us, and leaped alongside of us. The engine feeling pretty good that morning, anyhow, seemed to prance along the track. Just as we got about half way through the woods an immigrant looked out of the window, and yelling, 'Look at that ar deer!' snatched up a double-barreled gun and fired a load of buckshot into the poor thing. We stopped and went over to where the deer lay on the green sward in the last agonies of death. He held out his tongue and shook hands with all the train men, but when he saw the immigrant, whom we dragged to the spot, he frowned darkly, folded up his tongue and put it back into his mouth. The immigrant was a nervous fellow, and was much excited. He bent over the deer as though to get forgiveness, when the animal, brave and revengeful in death, raised up and brought him a crack across the forehead with his stick-like foreleg and laid him low. The deer and immigrant are buried near each other, and our engine, which has never recovered from the depressing effect of the tragedy, always moans when it goes through the deer's wood."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Russia township, Ohio, of which Oberlin is the capital, cast 821 votes of her total 903 for the second amendment. Foraker received 104 votes less than the amendment, and Hoadly's total vote was only 128.

General Sherman is 64, and looks older, but the family is hardy, and he is likely to see 1900. Sheridan is only 51; he was a major-general at 30. McClellan, now a rotund man with bending shoulders, has not changed much of late. He is rich, and entertains well in his New York city home.

United States Senator Frye of Maine declares "the republican party of the nation is in a much better condition to-day than it was nine months before Garfield's election. The trouble is, people forget. The republican party will win in 1884."

Stilson Hutchins of New York, who has quite intimate relations with Blaine, speaking about that statesman's financial losses, said: "I was given the other day an explanation of that which, to many of his friends, has been almost inexplicable, viz: Blaine's motive or object in leasing his new house almost before he had occupied it. Without circumlocution it can be expressed in a word—heavy losses in Northern Pacific railroad stock speculations.

Mr. Anthony is the only senator in continuous service who answered to his name on March 4, 1861, when the democratic party, owing to the secession of its southern members, found themselves in the minority in the senate chamber.

The Buffalo *Courier*, democratic organ, well says: "To leave the tariff question open until the presidential campaign begins would be the utmost folly. The resolutions of the national convention will command no respect and have no weight if they are not sustained by the act on of the party in congress."

Senator Don Cameron, who is now in Paris, writes that he is going to Germany, Italy and Spain before returning. He adds that he will not be back until congress has finished its "president making." This is construed to mean that he will return next summer. Senator Butler will maintain his pair with Senator Cameron on political questions, and Senator Mahone is to decide what are political questions.

Arthur's Chances.

Chicago Times.

A Washington correspondent who has been sounding the feelings of several leading politicians finds that Foraker's defeat in Ohio is considered as a serious set-back to Arthur's chances for the nomination next year. The election has transferred Ohio to the list of doubtful states, and the correspondent says "Sherman and his friends will declare to those who will press Arthur's nomination that he can not carry Ohio. The bones of the dead Garfield will be used by them to more thoroughly frighten the delegates. It will be asserted, and not untruthfully, too, that Arthur has punished and neglected the friends of the dead president in his own state. Not that Sherman cares for Garfield any more than he does for Arthur, but because he can use the bones for his own purpose, and, under the cry of a plea for the martyred Garfield, he can surround himself with influences in the state who do believe that Garfield's friends have been punished by the administration." The potency of Garfield's bones is open to doubt. Mr. Sherman may be disappointed, perhaps, in the amount of enthusiasm that can be invoked with them.

A Confession.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The whisper of a beautiful woman can be heard further than the loudest call to duty.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SATURDAY Nov. 10. 7

A week of alternate quiet and fairly active days have passed. Altogether little or no complaint is had, for winter is fast coming on, when here is always rest from busy fall operations. But while general trade has been but stir, there has been unusual activity in wheat circles, that commodity having shown a material advance on the spot and closed at top prices, but with less tone.

Overland receipts include 500 kgs sugar, 603 cs coal oil, 105 bls salmon, 30 cs fish, 5 cs chocolate, 7 cs confectionery, 150 cs canned goods, 10 cs mushrooms, 70 pkgs tobacco.

A report issued from the treasury department gives this satisfactory statement of our commerce for the twelve months ending September 30:

	1883.	1882.
Imports	$694,960,036	$749,704,695
Exports	812,380,946	737,050,206

Thus our exports have increased $24,000,000, and imports fallen off $55,000,000, a net gain in the balance of trade of $129,000,000.

Among the cotton brokers included in the late Liverpool failures was Morris Ranger, who engineered the great English cotton corner less than two years ago. Possibly the dealers then caught are not to blame for his present situation, but they show little sorrow at present. The recent failures are attributed to enormous speculation, and Ranger is credited with having led the movement, he hoping to create even a more gigantic corner than the last.

FREIGHTS—Market continues almost without interest. At San Francisco 35s is the ruling rate for wood for orders, and two vessels have been ordered to Manila and the Philippines for New York, loading. Ruling low rates from this coast will compel others to seek similar business, and it is probable that we shall see a number of ships leaving this coast in ballast. Yet California will need tonnage before the close of the season. Freights from the Atlantic side this way are lower, according to all advices.

WHEAT—English markets are of a quieter tone, and private cables report a slight decline in cargoes. Our market may be called easier, as wants are well provided against, and operators are afraid to venture too far into the future. We continue to quote $1 65@1 70 for eastern and valley on wharf here, although reports from the valley say more is being paid. The recent advance has brought out new and larger offerings, and holders seem to doubt the future. A decline abroad would cause a light break here, which only urgent needs could hold in check. There are a dozen vessels due this month, two-thirds of which are under charter and partly provided for, but there is such a bulk of wheat held by large operators that the interior would have to accept any benefit slowly. Again, a decline now would lower interior limits and give the recent advance to the heavy operators.

FLOUR—The Banffshire has cleared for Liverpool with 15,901 barrels shipped by the Oregon City mills. Local market continues firm at $5 25 or standard brands. Some country is being offered, but the demand or rather request is light.

OATS—A lot of 3000 centals is at hand from the Sound, mostly sold to arrive at 54 cents. This depresses the market for local product and a choice article only will bring an advance on 58 cents.

HOPS—Buyers are holding off, claiming that advices are less favorable and to do business holders would have to accept less than 26 cents. Receipts for local account are very small, the bulk being in transit. New York mail advices say good and choice grades are in light supply and wanted for export at full prices, shippers having paid from 24 to 27 cents; the low grades being plenty and dull, with a very moderate home trade in all kinds.

POTATOES—Seed lots are going forward to California. Common are quoted at 55@60c. Sweets in small request but higher.

CHICKENS—A good inquiry was had to-day at $4 00@5 50 for old and $2 50@4 50 for young. Stocks not large.

EGGS—Firm at 50c under small supply.

BUTTER—Fairly steady at last quoted rates.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours 5259 ctls wheat, 1519 bbls flour, 3493 ctls oats, 41 ctls millstuff, 375 sks potatoes, 5260 lbs wool, 1200 lbs hides, 28 cs eggs, 9580 lbs hops, 252 bxs fruit, 25 pkgs butter, 437 bls hay, 100 bbls lime. Also 128 ctls wheat, 2287 bbls flour, 4340 lbs hides, 2 bxs butter from the eastern section.

SALMON SHIPMENT—Per str Oregon, Nov. 7: Fisherman's Packing Company, 2000; Aberdeen Packing Company, 89; Devlin & Co., 335; S. Elmore, 845; Seaside Packing Company, 247; Astoria Packing Company, 60. Total 4908 cases.

EXPORTS—Per str Queen of the Pacific: 510 ctls valley wheat, 700 ½ sks Huntsville, 200 hf sks United States, 436 qr sks Red Sheaf, 24 sks (6561 lbs) valley wool, 84 sks (26,158 lbs) E. O. wool, 110 sks potatoes, 10 bbls salmon, 9 bls deerskins, 1 sk buckskins, 120 calfskins, 351 green 41 dry hides, 265 sheepskins, 1 bl flannels, 2 cs 3 bls blankets, 6 cs cassimeres, 16 sks leather, 62 sks bones, 96 sks glue stock, 7 sks horns, 250 pkgs heads, 306 pkgs hf bbl material, $28,567 treasure. She also had 20 cs lanterns and 216 reels barbed wire as through freight.

IMPORTS—Per str State of California: 180 hf 71 bbls sugar, 1 hf 6 bbls 135 kgs syrup, 20 bbls 31 cs 133 sks coffee, 301 sks beans, 1025 bxs soap, 55 sks 631 mats rice, 58 pkgs tea, 6 bbls 220 kgs pickles, 1103 cs canned goods, 5 crates starch, 25 cs wash powder, 12 cs salt, 72 cs extract, 10 kgs pigsfoot, 10 cs pearl barley, 15 cs baking powder, 110 cs sauce, 20 sks rye, 148 pkgs spice, 95 tins matches, 265 cs candles, 35 cs figs, 23 kis 6 bbls meal, 24 cs confectionery, 112 sks nuts, 2 bbls vinegar, 751 pkgs raisins, 5 crates mince meat, 221 sks 133 cs dried fruit, 2 kg 4 cs prunes, 10 bbls currants, 10 cs soda, 18 cs crackers, 3 sks seed, 16 cs beef, 1 cs cheese, 12 cs salmon, 61 cs honey, 5 cs 6 hf 53 bbls 20 kgs butter, 8 bls tin, 225 sks barley, 168 sks feed, 305 kgs nails, 4 bls rope, 31 cs cigars, 248 pkgs tobacco. For Astoria 10 sks sugar, 6 kgs syrup, 18 cs canned goods, 100 sks salt, 2 tins matches, 6 cs paste, 2 bbls vinegar, 43 sks barley, 61 sks feed, 2 cs cigars, 7 pkgs tobacco, 81 kgs nails.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Queen of the Pacific sailed at 6:15 A. M. with 245 tons of freight.

The Santa Cruz and Columbia sailed from San Francisco, the former with freight on y.

Captain Wall, late of the str San Pedro, is now mate of the City of Tokio. Captain Dearborn succeeds Captain Maury as commander.

The City of New York will be placed on the China line. The Australia, Zealandia and City of Sydney continue in the Australia line.

The Br sh Garfield recently arrived at San Francisco, 110 days from Liverpool.

Bath ship-builders have launched this year fifty-three vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 23,364. One firm sent out eleven vessels this year, and as another ship of 2000 tons almost ready for launching. Good wages and plenty of work have made the lower Kennebec shipyards almost as prosperous as in the good old times.

The Dr. Merger, 726 tons, has been engaged to load nitrate at Iquique for San Francisco. This vessel was at Valparaiso September 15. The charters at that port for the two weeks ending on the above date, amounted to 18,165 tons, leaving a spot disposable list of 53,000 tons. The amount due on the coast as far north as Callao was 45,260 tons in the last half of September, and 36,000 tons in October. Grace & Co., who make three estimates, anticipate a depression in rates for a time, despite the fact that the producers of nitrate can furnish 45,000 tons of that material, and the Guano islands can furnish 25,000 tons Guano. At the close from vessels were taking 47s 6d for nitrate to Cork.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

The Willamette is in the river with coal from Seattle.

The Kapunda has cleared final at Astoria.

The British bark Mallsgate, 1043 tons, 132 days from Liverpool, via Honolulu 18 days, arrived in today. She comes in freight to R. C. Janion & Son and has outward charter.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.

Weather—Thick and calm.

Receipts—Wheat 107,500 ctls, including 100,000 ctls aboard ship; flour 13,000 ¼ sks; oats 550 ctls; potatoes 860 sks; eggs 5500 doz.

Freights—The market is unimproved. Chartered—For Cork, U. K., Havre or Antwerp, Am sh Invincible, 1894 tons, 35s; to direct port, 33s 9d. The Am sh Josephus, 1897 tons, goes to the Philippines, and the Am sh Daniel F. Tenney, 1852 tons, goes to Manila, both for sugar and hemp for New York; private. For Cork, U. K., prior to arrival, Br sh Bristol W.., iron, 1065 tons, 40s; Br sh Falls of Foyers, iron, 1917 tons, prior to arrival, 67s 6d. Rechartered for Cork, U. K., prior to arrival, Ger bk Britannia, iron, 881 tons, 40s.

Wheat—Very firm, but buyers are holding off; No. 1 shipping, $1 77½@1 80; futures, activity is checked by high asking prices; No. 1 white, December, $1 81¾; buyer the year, $1 85; buyer the season, $1 83½@1 85½. Closed, No. 1 white, December, $1 81¾; buyer the year, $1 81¾; buyer the season, $1 94½.

Flour—No change to note in quotations. Most sellers are holding off anticipating a better demand at an early day and better prices.

Barley—Feed, quiet; quotations unchanged; futures opened firm; closed weak. No. 1 feed December, $1 07¼ seller the year, $1 06@1 04¼; season, $1 04@1 04¾; buyer the season, $1 10@1 15¼.

Oats—Market firm but quiet; $1 50@1 60.

Potatoes—Cuffey's Cove, $1@1 12½; Early Rose, 40@60c; sweets, $1 25@2 50.

Grain Bags—Calcutta's firm, $8@7 12½; spot, $7 62½, May and June.

Salmon—No improvement to note either in demand or values.

Hops—Buyers are holding off to obtain concessions. No change in quotations.

Wool—Dull and nominal.

Eggs—Fresh California, 42@45½c; eastern weak at 27½@35c.

Butter—Market well supplied. Fresh roll, 32½@37½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.

Wheat, lower, 98⅞c; pork, lower, $11 55; lard, lower, $7 40; ribs, higher, $5 80; short ribs, lower, $6 50.—All January.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Wheat, quiet, $1 10@1 16; flour, steady; wool, quiet.

BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.

Wool—Demand fair; prices unchanged.

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Floating cargoes—Quieter.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Quieter.

No. 2, red winter, per 480 lbs, off coast, prompt shipment, 42s@42s 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.

Spot market—Quiet.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Sterling exchange on London banks, sixty days, $4 81¼; documentary, $4 81.

Transfers—15@20.

Bank of England rate of interest—3 per cent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 40½.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 82½; short, $4 85.

Good commercial, from 1 to ½c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower.

United States bonds—3s, 100¼; 4½s, 114½; 4s, 122.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 50 13-16.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Str Empire, Nanaimo; Br bk Scottish Wizard, Townsville; Br ship Copley, Newcastle, N. S. W.; bg Tahiti, Tahiti.

Sailed—Strs Geo. W. Elder and Wilmington, Seattle; str San Pedro, Tacoma; str Santa Cruz, Portland; str Arcata, Coos Bay; str Columbia, Portland; bk Northwest, Pt Madison; Br sh Houghton Tower, Liverpool; sh Wandering Jew and Gr bk Canopus, Cork; sch Wing and Wing, Gray's Harbor.

Cleared—Br sh Potterdale, Liverpool; Gr bk Europa, Cork.

PORT DISCOVERY, Nov. 9.—Arrived—Sch Retriever, San Francisco.

TACOMA, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Bk Samoset, San Francisco.

Sailed—Br bk Antoinette, Hong Kong.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Str Idaho, Portland; bks Vidette and Lizzie Williams and sch Dora Bluhm, San Francisco.

BATH, Nov. 8.—Sailed—New sh St. Charles, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Sh Seminole, San Francisco.

Sailed—Str Colon, Aspinwall.

Cleared—Sh A. J. Fuller, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 10.—Sailed—Br bk Antoinette, Hong Kong; Br bk Campbell, Valparaiso; bk Arcturus, San Francisco.

PT. BLAKELY, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Schr Una, San Francisco.

PT. DISCOVERY, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Bk Templar, San Francisco. Sailed—Schr Helen N. Kimball and brig Deacon, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Br str Barnard Castle, Nanaimo; bk D. C. Murray, Honolulu; sh Belvidere, Victoria; whalers Josephine, Czar and Rainbow. Sailed—Br bk Cicero and Gr bk Europa, Cork.

ASTORIA, Nov. 11.—9 A. M.—Weather thick; east wind. Str Queen of the Pacific left out 7 A. M. Br sh Kapunda and Br bk Martaban left out 8:30 A. M. Br bk Banffshire left out 10 A. M. Wonder arrived down with Br sh Blengfell 10 A. M. Str Willamette, from Seattle, arrived 1 P. M. and left up 2:45 P. M. Str Beda crossed out this afternoon

CAPE HANCOCK, Nov. 11.—4 P. M.—Bar smooth; clouds and calm. Str Queen of the Pacific crossed out 8:30 A. M. Str Willamette passed in 12 M. Schr Jessie Nickerson passed out 11:10 A. M. Passed in: str A. B. Field, 2:30 P. M.; str Gen. Miles, 4:30 P.M.; Br bk Mallsgate, 4:15 P. M.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HULL, Oct. 29.—Arrived—Ship Samaria, San Francisco.

MELBOURNE, previous to Oct. 27.—Arrived—Br bk Nanaimo, Nanaimo.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., no date—Sailed—Br sh Chrysolite, Panama.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Sailed—Br bk Jessie Jamieson, Victoria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sh Florence, Baltimore, October 5 for San Francisco, collided October — with Australian bk Agar, New York, October 2 for Lisbon. The Agar sank. The Florence proceeded on her voyage. Damage, if any, unknown.

SPOKEN.

Sept. 18.—Lat 30 S, lon 38 30 W, sh Sovereign of the seas, New York for Portland.

Sept. 20.—Lat 6 20 N, lon 24 W, sh Farragut, Liverpool for San Francisco.

DISASTER.

Br bk Oswingo, 671 tons, coal laden, Newcastle, N. S. W., for Wilmington, foundered Sept. 4 off the island of Opaco, one of the Dangerous Archipelago, lat. 27 38 S., lon. 144 2 W.

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

Chas Warner, Helena	J S Holmes, N Y
C G May, Iowa	T Anderson, S F
L Barada, S F	R Britan, Wasco
F R Hibbard, Silverton	F Barnard, Oakland
J J Sturgiss & wf, N T'ma	T Welch, do
George Miller, Helena	W Holcomb, Albina
R Williams, do	E W Wise, Kalama
H C Brown, do	Mrs A Gordon, Monmouth
E A McConoughy, F Grove	J Sutherland, Montana
Henry Miller, Helena	A Deming, Skomokawa
P Meade, Yakima	A C Hamilton, Tacoma
T Ford, do	John Grant, Astoria
A M Baumater, Albany	Julius Nodbye, do
A J Wiley, Washougal	Chas Young, Walla Walla
P McCook, Vancouver	J Maginnis, do
A S Richardson, Oreg Cy	E L Canby, Vancouver
J West, Westport	S H Reynolds, do
J Banks, Racine	G D Armstrong, do
D F Purcell, Cheney	W H Baht, Umatilla
F Benklock, Astoria	A D Marshall, do
J McElvain, Chicago	J M Crowley, W T
G Bartlett & fy, Astoria	Mrs J C Campbell, Oakland
N T Caton, W W	M A Caton, W W
A Grant & w, S F	T Eddington, Chicago
J Cooper, McCoy	S H Holcomb, Hillsboro
W Pauland, Heppner	W Eisenberger, Vancouver
J S Rinearson, Col county	E P Conrad, Indiana
C Murphy, San Jose	M C Sole, Astoria
W T Cotton, S F	F Miller & fd, do
P B Johnson & w, W W	G F Olingman, S F
Maj Prust & w, do	C W Averill, N Tacoma
W J Muckle, St Helens	D D Hall, Arizona
G Shrolbian, S F	E Ordway, Dalles
J W Owens, Chicago	G Humphrey, Albany
LeRoy Platt, S F	A Gartner, S F
P Meads, Yaquina bay	J Bradeh, W W
A R Ramrath, Missouri	J W Maxwell, Baker city
Y H Brown, Vancouver	M Brusch, Pendleton
R VanValkenberg, Victria	B E Bowman, Rhode Isld
C E Tomlinson, Vancovr	J I Mallery, U S A

MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.

Alpha	1 60	Hale and Norcross	1 85
Belcher	90	Mexican	2 70
Best and Belcher	3 35	Mt Diablo	3 25
Bodie Con	30	Ophir	2 00
Bullion	60	Overman	20
California	25	Potosi	65
Chollar	2 05	Savage	70
Con. Virginia	40	Sierra Nevada	3 70
Eureka Con	4 00	Union	3 30
Exchequer	35	Utah	1 25
Gould & Curry	1 45	Yellow Jacket	3 25
Grand Prize	35		

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

North Pacific com	29¾	Western Union	80
North Pacific, pfd	64¾	Pacific Mail	41⅞
Oregon & Transcon	46⅞	Northwestern	126
Oregon Imp. st'k	79	Lake Shore	101⅞
Oregon Imp. bonds	90	New York Central	117¾
O. R. & N. stock	116	Erie	28⅞

3 P. M.

Oregon & Transcon	46⅞	Western Union	80⅛
O. R. & N. stock	116		

FOR SALE---REAL ESTATE.

GOLD FIELDS—LOTS FOR SALE IN COEUR d'Alene City, joining the large military post within 450 yards, on the lake shore; splendid bay for steamboat landing, and large store, as every miner has to pass by here. Apply to JUDGE H. MELDER, Rathdrum, T. A. TUBBS, Coeur d'Alene.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—3 LOTS IN THIS city and East Portland. Inquire "Lots," this office.

FOR SALE—$2000—40 ACRES; GOOD HOUSE AND barn, with young orchard; 40 acres improved; well watered; three miles from depot; in a beautiful and fine fruit region; possession of house given in spring. Address N. CLARK, Hood river, Or.

FOR SALE—320 TO 1000 ACRES OF FINE TIMber land, all in one body, in townsh p 2, 2½ miles west of Columbia City, Or. For particulars inquire of J. L. Wickersham, at O. & C. R. R. office, or M. F. Moore, East Portland.

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